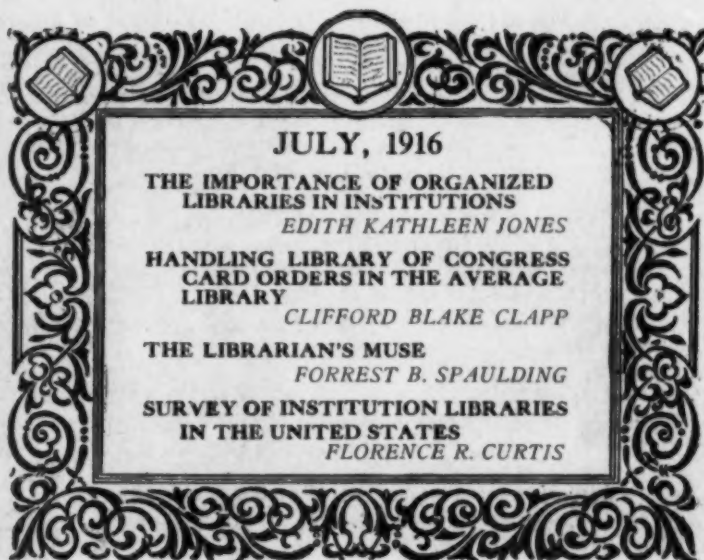


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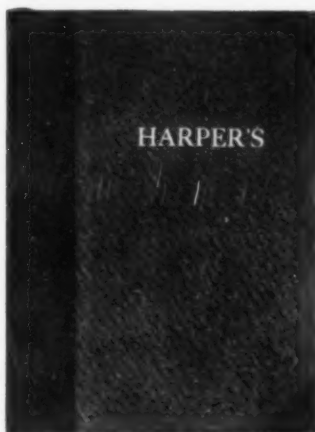
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JULY, 1916

No 7

It is with extreme regret that the members of the American Library Association will learn of the necessitated absence from the conference of 1916 of Miss Mary W. Plummer, its president, whose condition of health makes rest from excitement and stress imperative. Unless her forceful courage impels her to disobey medical orders, she will remain in Chicago, where she has been for some time under the care of the old family doctor in whom she has especial trust and confidence. Miss Plummer, ever since her graduation from the Library School at the very beginning of library schools, has been one of the most active and useful members of the library profession; indeed, few have done so much to make the calling a profession and to make it a worthy and suitable profession for women. It was, therefore, a matter of great satisfaction to those who knew the present library movement in its beginnings that Miss Plummer was made president of the A. L. A., as the second woman honored by such election. The honor was paid her at a time when she could say neither yea nor nay, and it is from the after effects of the operation then that she is still suffering. Characteristically, she had completed her presidential address—which will be read for her—and the arrangements for the conference before she allowed herself to obey the counsel of her physicians, and it is to be hoped that she will not have to pay, by lengthened absence from her duties, too severe a penalty for this plucky persistence. One of the highest compliments paid to her was in her selection as the head of the New York Public Library School when that was endowed by Mr. Carnegie for advanced library work, and she had given it so good an organization that its

good work has gone on despite her frequent enforced absences of the year past. The conference of 1916 will miss her gracious and inspiring presence, with cordial appreciation and gratitude for what she has done in the service of all librarians and readers.

THE library difficulties arising from the world war have increased as the war has gone on. The embargo placed by the British on importations from the Teutonic countries of printed books as well as other matter was somewhat relieved by a *modus vivendi* for the benefit of American libraries, worked out by the British Embassy through its trade adviser in consultation with the Librarian of Congress. But the plan has by no means succeeded as was hoped. The Librarian of Congress could do no more than certify the good faith of the institution making application for importations, usually through an importing house as agent, and the practical application of the scheme was, of course, left to the English authorities. They have limited permissible importations very closely and have in especial applied the embargo to periodicals and daily newspapers necessary to keep up the files in American libraries, which are of historical as well as present importance. In one case, where an importer's agent abroad included periodicals and newspapers in the shipment, the permit of the importer has been cancelled—an extreme act which it is to be hoped may be revoked in the absence of any implication of bad faith. The course of the State Department, in demanding as a neutral right that the mails should not be interfered with except in the case of contraband articles in parcel post, is thoroughly

approved by Americans; and it is to be hoped that the result will be to open a wider door to American libraries to receive books and periodicals, not excluding daily newspapers, from abroad. This is a right which cannot be surrendered, and it should apply to exportation and importation of books by ordinary shipment as well as through the mails.

It is almost universal throughout the country that libraries in the past year have suffered severely from reduction of municipal or institutional appropriations, or have had the appropriations for their growing work confined to the figures of the preceding year. This is especially true in the library systems of New York City, where circulation has increased approximately 20 per cent. in a year, while appropriations for the current year were kept down to the figures of the previous year. A year ago there was general apprehension that the prosperity of the country would soon wane, and, consequently, there was hesitation and economy on the part of fiscal authorities. But the country has continued to be prosperous, libraries have continued to grow, and unless they are checked in their development appropriations must be larger in total year by year, though the appropriations per capita or per unit of circulation or other service may and should be less. Few institutions have been administered with more care, economy and effectiveness than American libraries as a whole. City fathers, town authorities and village selectmen should see to it that the libraries have money to do the service which the public now feel they have the right to expect. In this case a penny saved may be a penny wasted.

OCCASIONALLY some one recurs to the suggestion that the Chaldean method of baked books, which Prof. Jewett undertook to apply to catalog preservation, and of which Dr. Kunz has proposed a modification,

should be accepted as the way out for book and record preservation, in view of the uncertain durability of modern paper and print. But this involves the worse dilemma of the size limitation of library buildings, if not the carrying weight possible to book stacks. Another form of record is that of the phonograph, which in disc shape solves some of the problems of space and weight; but no estimate seems to have been made as to the permanent durability of these discs, which are so recent an invention. These records might be an improvement on the Chaldean baked cylinders, but would present much the same problem as to house room and other difficulties. They afford, however, one new feature for library treasure houses, which should not be overlooked. It would be most interesting if we could have in our modern libraries not only Homer in Greek type but Homer's own speaking or singing rendition of the Iliad, and Demosthenes' or Cicero's orations as recorded by the orator's voice. What a blessed contribution would these have been to the vexed questions of how the Greeks and the Latins actually talked! There are now discs recording the voices of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and of other orators and statesmen, as well as of the great singers of the day; and such records may come to be of increasing library importance. Last fall an interesting record was made at the Edison laboratory of an address from Mr. Edison's friends by means of an Edison disc, the sounds of which were conveyed to Mr. Edison himself in San Francisco through the long distance telephone. This record, made by Mr. M. R. Hutchison, gave interesting summary of the remarkable development of certain Edison and other inventions in recent years, and is an interesting illustration of the historic value which may become an important feature of this modern class of records. Mr. Hutchison has indicated willingness to send this disc from the Edison Laboratory, South Orange, N. J., to a limited number of libraries which are developing such collections.

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZED LIBRARIES IN INSTITUTIONS*

BY EDITH KATHLEEN JONES, *Librarian, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.*

THERE is no other one fact which so clearly shows the growing recognition of the library as an important department of an institution as this: that, whereas ten, or even five years ago, any one speaking on this subject would have been obliged first to enter a plea for such libraries and prove their usefulness, to-day he has chiefly to urge that they be administered efficiently. For it is now an established truth that the right books are an important factor in the diversional treatment of mental diseases and the education of the feeble-minded; also in inculcating higher ideals and better mental training in reform schools and prisons. Moreover, aside from the purely therapeutic and educational point of view, a good library probably furnishes more real happiness for the money expended than any other department of the institution, and happiness is a great contributor to mental health. Indeed, the institutions are learning that instead of being unable to afford books, they can no longer afford to be without them; that a good library is an additional tool in the hands of doctors and nurses and attendants, and one of the least expensive, considering that books may be used over and over again and give pleasure and help to succeeding generations of patients.

There is, however, one argument which is still often advanced against having libraries in certain state hospitals, namely, that a large proportion of their inmates are uneducated if not actually illiterate. "Our rich and educated patients go to the private hospitals," is the plea of the superintendent of these institutions; "our inmates have not the reading habit."

Now, if education and wealth or poverty and ignorance were synonymous, this would be a good argument, but as a matter

of fact, it is a question of money not of education which decides the fate of state or private hospital for the insane patient, and there is in almost every state hospital a certain percentage of professional men and women, teachers, librarians, college professors, ministers, whose lack of means keeps them there, but whose unhappiness is greatly increased if they are deprived of the books to which they are accustomed. Some of these are too feeble to employ themselves in any other way, and must sit, day after day, listless and brooding, their thoughts running in the same old abnormal channels, when by the right books their outlook on life might, temporarily, at least, be much brighter. For

There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away,
Nor any coursers like a page
Of prancing poetry.
This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of toll;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears a human soul!

Their usefulness being recognized, the only question which remains is this: How can the institution best meet the growing demand for efficient libraries?

First, what sort of library is efficient in an institution? Obviously, one which provides wholesome and entertaining books and magazines suited to its inmates, and gets its people interested in reading.

Let us speak of the institution libraries in terms of the hospital, for the word "patients" is so much more euphonious than "inmates," and because what is true of the organization of libraries in hospitals or schools for the feeble-minded is also applicable to prisons and reform schools.

If we accept the statement made above, that the successful institution library is one which gets its patients interested in the right sort of reading, this explains the failure of the old ward bookcases, with their attic donations never changed, sel-

* Read before the section on institution libraries at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Indianapolis, May 13, 1916.

dom added to, and with no one to look after them. They certainly were not interesting as libraries, whatever they may have been as museums of antiquities. A library, to be of any use, must be vital, wholesome and progressive; it must have new material and be kept in circulation. When books cease to be read and enjoyed, their usefulness, for institution purposes, is ended; they are dead, and should be decently interred with other dead things, and new and live matter put in their places. Of course all this means that someone must keep a finger on the library pulse; that someone must be responsible for the wholesomeness and efficiency of the library as the doctors are for the health of the wards and the supervisors for the efficiency of the training-schools. As no hospital would think of putting a well-equipped laboratory in charge of a person who knows nothing of chemistry, we believe that the time will soon come when the library, which is really a laboratory for diversional treatment and education, will be placed in the hands of a person who knows books and has the requisite technical knowledge for efficient administration.

It has been proved that an institution library, to be successful, must have three things:

1. An annual appropriation for new books. This need not necessarily be large. The usefulness of the library lies in the quality, not the quantity, of its reading matter.

2. Some competent person in charge, preferably a trained librarian, who has no other duties, but can devote all her time to the administration of the libraries, medical as well as general, establish friendly relations with patients and employes and see that the right books get to the patients.

3. A central library with books suited to its readers; arranged on the shelves by some simple classification and found by some equally simple method of cataloging; kept in circulation by an efficient charging system.

I repeat, the necessity of these things has been proved. Let me cite a few examples. You will pardon me if I quote

McLean Hospital, for this is the best known to me and it proves all these points. This library was founded in 1835 with an annual appropriation of \$300. For some time this sum seems to have been expended in books and magazines for the patients, and a good start was made. Then, as the years went on, there apparently was no one particularly interested in it or responsible for it; other departments crowded it out; the medical library was begun and seemed more important. Nevertheless, when, in 1895, the hospital was moved from Somerville to its new building in Waverley, a library room was fitted up in the Administration House and about 4000 of the best volumes of the old library were installed here and classified and cataloged. A stenographer—several stenographers in succession—had charge; some of them had more or less library experience, but their other duties crowded out the library; few new books were bought, and the medical library still received the most attention and nearly all the appropriation. In 1904 a trained librarian was appointed with instructions to spend the whole \$300 on the patients' library and build it up; she had no other duties than the care of the two libraries.

Now in 1904 the patients' library numbered 4400 volumes, a growth of only about 400 volumes in ten years of the old desultory methods. In 1914, after ten years of steady and systematic development, it numbered 7600, an increase of 3200 volumes; and now, in 1916, after twelve years of this modern administration, there are 8400 volumes entered in the accession book, of which between 6000 and 7000 are still in the library; the rest have been discarded as dead wood. In other words, in the twelve years of organized up-building, it has nearly doubled the spasmodic accessions of the whole seventy previous years.

But even more important than this, the use of the books by the patients and employes leaped in the first year from a circulation of about 5000 to 7000, and it has steadily increased until, for three years, it has exceeded 9000, or an average of about twenty-five books a day.

Here at McLean the three things, annual appropriation, trained librarian and organized central library, are combined. Let us see what happens with other combinations.

There is one hospital which has as well selected a library as that at McLean—classified and cataloged, with an annual appropriation sufficient for its needs; but there is no one directly in charge and little attempt is made to get the book and the patient together. Consequently this library represents good material wasted. There is another hospital, with no funds, but a patient in charge who is well educated and much interested; he is doing remarkably well with what material he has, and gets the other patients to read; with even a small appropriation that patient is capable of building up a good working library.

Still another hospital has a very good collection of books to which new books are constantly added; the room is pretty and the patients use the library to an extent of about 40 books a week. This hospital went on the old idea that cataloging, classification and charging system represented so much "red-tape" and was a useless expenditure of time and money. It has become converted, however, and the library is being organized. This spring, when the books were compared with the shelf-list, over 400 were discovered to be missing, and an exhaustive search has failed to find 276 of them, most of them new books which everyone wants. Patients, nurses and staff alike seem to have appropriated them to their own uses. This was a strong argument to the superintendent in favor of a competent charging-system.

The question of effective administration after all resolves itself into one comprehensive factor, a competent person in charge. This may be a patient; several hospitals have very satisfactory patient-librarians. But there is this one great drawback to such a person, that, from the very nature of his illness, his work will be more or less unstable. Either he recovers and leaves the hospital and another patient must be put in charge, or his mental condition fluctuates and he is not always to

be depended on. Nevertheless, it is a good thing for patients to interest them in such work and give them a certain amount of responsibility, and, under supervision, many of them are capable of doing very good work at times. But for the good of the library there must always be supervision, and we again come back to our first point, the necessity for a competent librarian.

The private hospitals have been told again and again that what is possible for them with their adequate endowments and liberty to conduct their administration as superintendent and trustees think best, is not possible for state hospitals, where, to our national shame be it admitted, politics and graft do creep in and it is extremely difficult to get a state appropriation for what a group of politicians terms "luxuries." To an educated, cultured person, sane or insane, prisoner or free man, books are not a luxury but a necessity, and some of us would as soon have our bodies starved as our minds; moreover, in the modern hospital books are as important a part of the treatment as the handicrafts rooms; but, not to argue the point, let us accept the fact that many state hospitals cannot get funds sufficient for the salary of a trained librarian and the maintenance of an up-to-date library. Must they accept this? Must they be content to remain dependent on the charity of attic refuse? Is there no way out?

Most assuredly there is a way, and Iowa found it when, in 1906, she broke through conventions and, as pioneer, blazed a trail in the appointment by the State Board of Control of an institution library organizer, who has charge of all the state institution libraries. Where Iowa led, with Judge Robinson as chairman of the State Board of Control, Minnesota followed, with the same institution library supervisor, by the way, in the person of Miss Carey, who thus has the proud distinction of having organized the institution libraries of two states.

In the meantime, Nebraska had solved her problem in a little different manner. There, the State Library Commission, under Miss Templeton, took the matter up,

and in this state the institution libraries are under the supervision of this commission instead of the State Board of Control.

In all three of these states the appointment of an institution librarian has proved an economic and efficient solution of the problem. Instead of eight or ten individual librarians in as many institutions, with salaries of \$400 or \$500 each, with living expenses, there is one head librarian who, we regret to say, does not receive a combined salary of \$4000 or \$5000! She ought, however, to receive one of from \$1500 to \$2000, which is still much more economical than several individual salaries. Also, by means of a small annual sum from each state institution, combinations of books are bought and sent to the different hospitals and schools as traveling libraries. Thus, in Minnesota, each hospital pays \$50 a year, sees all the best of the new books in turn, and at the end of the year receives fifty volumes as a permanent addition to the library. All cataloging, classification and other technical work is done at the main office by the institution librarian; the person in charge of each individual library receives the books, gets them to the patients, and sees that they are forwarded to the next place on time. Nevertheless, this librarian in charge, whether patient or member of the staff, must be competent to interest patients and employes and to make the library really useful. To train her is part of the supervising librarian's duties.

While the state institution library organizer is more economical, there is no doubt that a trained librarian in each individual hospital is more ideal. Such a person, having the necessary technique at her fingers' ends, can organize and keep in working order the medical library as well as the one for the patients, and can often be of the greatest help to the doctors in looking up material for research work. Also, since she knows the best methods of filing, she can keep the case records filled out and quickly available. She may combine stenography with her library work; or, since she is probably a college graduate, she may be able to give "culture" courses to the nurses in books and reading, fine arts, or current events, which will raise

the standard of the training school and make the nurses more intelligent companions, thus increasing greatly their efficiency, especially in the care of mental and nervous patients. Several training schools, in general as well as mental hospitals, are including such courses in their curricula with most satisfactory results. The nurses show a decided improvement, not only in general intelligence and a large vocabulary, but also in spelling, grammar and punctuation. If the librarian is able to conduct these classes, the hospital need not be at the expense of employing teachers from the outside.

To sum up, the efficiency of a library lies not in the number of its volumes, but in their appropriateness to the institution and the use made of them, and this efficiency, it has been proved, cannot be attained under the old desultory methods, but only under intelligent organization. Whether each institution develops its own library or the state institutions co-operate, to be successful these three things are necessary: a definite, annual appropriation, trained leadership, and organization, and the greatest of these, because including the other two, is trained leadership.

A LOVER OF THOMPSON SETON

A LITTLE chap of ten came to the library regularly and took out Ernest Thompson Seton's book of "Wild Animals I Have Known." Finally the librarian said to him, "You must be learning that book by heart, aren't you? You have had it out at least ten times. Do you like it as much as all that?"

"No, ma'am, I'm not exactly learning it, but I'm copying it. I want it always, and I can't buy it, so I'm writing it all out and putting in the pictures. I've got seven blank books full now and it's nearly done."

The librarian wrote the incident to Mr. Seton, who immediately replied, "I want to send that boy a complete set of my works, but on one condition, that he give me his seven blank books." And there they are now, in Mr. Seton's library, the sincerest compliment, he says, of his whole literary career.—From a special library edition of the Pottsville, Pa., *Journal*.

HANDLING LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD ORDERS IN THE AVERAGE LIBRARY

BY CLIFFORD BLAKE CLAPP, *Dartmouth College Library*

By "average library" is meant, for the purposes of this paper, a library the scope of whose resources and activities is general, one which is not called on to modify its internal practices by reason of its prominence or affiliations, and one in which there is a separate department or person devoted to cataloging work.

The proportion of Library of Congress work in such an institution depends on several things, chiefly on the closeness of the kindred relation of the library's stock in trade with that of the Congressional Library, but also on the local policy in regard to form of headings, card alteration, analytical work, availability of certain reference tools, and so on. But whatever the amount of this work, the methods of handling its routine need not greatly vary, and doubtless there is not a great difference between the practices of libraries in this respect. It is mainly a matter of common sense, a growth in each institution according to immediate requirements. One notes the L. C. order number, adds the number of cards wanted, and sends to Washington—or lacking the order number, sends author, title, and imprint—keeps some record of these card orders, receives the cards, adds headings and call numbers, does some checking and counting, and the thing is done. But there is a little more to it than that, as any person doing the work, even in a moderate sized library, will learn; and as there are at least two ways of doing everything, it cannot be amiss to record a method that has worked well.

At some point in the process the book is classified and subject headed. This may be done after the cards are received, under two conditions, either if the cards are ordered simultaneously with the ordering of the book, or if the book has come, but can wait around until the cards come. One of these conditions will be immediately discussed; of the other it is sufficient to re-

mark that the book ought never to wait around—unless it were bought for that purpose.

ADVANCE ORDERS

When a book order is sent off the catalog department is apprised of the fact by receiving the order department's record of the same. Immediately a cataloger seeks preliminary information requisite to the entering, classifying, subject heading, and card ordering for these books. The L. C. card information may be obtained from the Library of Congress catalog, or proof slips, or the *A. L. A. Book-list*, or the Cumulative book index, or the United States catalog, or the Catalogue of copyright entries, or the Monthly catalogue of United States public documents, or the Monthly list of state publications, or from some other source, but best of all from the L. C. catalog if it be available. Should there be little doubt about getting L. C. cards on which small alteration need be made, order for cards can be by author and title, and this is necessary where the L. C. order number cannot be obtained. But for the sake of economy the number will be used when possible. The title as found will be inspected, and cards will be ordered in the number probably needed, or by a fixed number according to the library's regular policy, or by formula through the method suggested in the Library of Congress Handbook of card distribution, 3d ed., 1914, pages 32-34. But should the book order be indefinite as regards edition, or information at hand show that the Library of Congress cataloged only a very old edition, or should cards be required immediately for a work not published in America and not within the Library of Congress scope of stock (see Handbook, 3d ed., pp. 5-10), cards must not be ordered, or should be ordered only with special instructions on the specific points in question, an awkward arrange-

ment not generally recommended. Yet if the Library of Congress catalog shows that contents are printed on their cards, a cast may be made in the dark for the sake of this great advantage, since typewriting contents is expensive and unsatisfactory work.

PRELIMINARY PROCESSES

When a book is received in the catalog department, reference is first made to a file that shows whether cards have been ordered previously and what needed information has been obtained from any source, especially from the catalog, shelf list, L. C. catalog or other source of Library of Congress practice or of name or number necessary for ordering cards (cf. above, under Advance orders). The nature of the file giving these particulars must depend on the size and internal convenience of the library; it may be the order department's file, or the L. C. order file to be mentioned hereafter in which printed cards and information slips are kept until needed, or it may perhaps be a third file containing also the notes for the preparation of written cards or with a checking system showing the distribution of books in process of classifying and cataloging. In a big department it would be a sort of key to all the work being undertaken. Whatever its nature, if this file shows that cards have been ordered, these will now be sought and if received will be compared with the book, and all further processes carried through. If cards have not come but order number is at hand or cards already ordered, proceedings will be as the case requires. If nothing is found in the key file, resort is next made in the customary manner to the catalog or shelf list and the source of L. C. information, and if this information be wanting for the particular book under treatment cards are ordered or not according to the probability of satisfactory results, on somewhat the same considerations as those stated above for advance orders, but with the book itself instead of the book order in hand. If cards are not obtainable, this fact is made evident to all concerned. Extreme division of labor may so modify this routine that books will come to catalogers without their knowing whether

printed cards can be obtained, but such condition is not advisable, owing to the great advantages furnished by knowledge of what the Library of Congress has done.

INFORMATION SLIPS

It is a great convenience to have the Library of Congress card (or proof slip), found in the L. C. catalog, brought to the cataloger in the book, or brought in the case of an advance order to the person responsible for decision upon the ordering of cards. Notes are made on the back of this card (or proof slip), or on a slip appended to it, and all such notes—which may be conveniently referred to as information slips—kept together during the few days pending the arrival of the printed cards. Where the L. C. catalog is public or the library staff large, no such card should be long extracted unless a dummy take its place in the file. When there is no chance to use a depository catalog in this way, because the library has not the use of one or is hampered in its use, the cataloger will be served with notes on what has been learned from the best available sources. It is, of course, perfectly obvious that the amount and kind of this predigested information that can be conveyed with any satisfaction to a cataloger or classifier by a second person is extremely limited. But it has been found in practice that a person experienced in preliminary search work can produce all that is necessary to enable a responsible cataloger to decide whether cards should be ordered or written, and in what way to be ordered, or if cards are not to be ordered to go ahead in most cases without personal reference to the catalog.

Both the book and the preliminary information notes being now in hand, the work is classified, subject headed, referred to the shelf list for its complete call number, and its cards ordered. The notes or information slips (one or more) finally accumulated with the book give in detail all alterations required for the face of the cards, such accession information as the department preserves, the classification and author notation, the subject heads, references, and additional headings, any special

cataloging instructions, and a tally of the cards needed for extra files. As stated above, these notes may where possible be made solely on the card from the L. C. catalog (under such safeguards as shall be necessary), but libraries will frequently have forms for checking or filling according to their peculiar needs. The final addition to the information slips is the total number of printed cards required, and then, the order being written for L. C., a check mark is immediately placed against the number of cards to confirm the ordering.

ORDERING CARDS—L. C. ORDER FILE

L. C. orders may be sent on sheets, but the better way is on standard manilla slips, unpunched, one to a title. These slips will be returned with the cards and will be useful not only as evidence but also to separate the sets of cards. The manner of ordering cards is sufficiently well known (see Handbook, 3d ed., Ordering cards, Methods of ordering, Number of cards, etc.). Most libraries can order the exact number of cards required in each case, even for advance orders, with the resultant economy, but when Library of Congress judgment is desired the formula may well be used (Handbook, pp. 32-34). A lot number is assigned for each package of orders sent, and this is put on the corner of the manilla order slip, after the name of the library. If letters are used for this lot number there can be no confusion with the number of cards asked for. All information slips are then placed in a tabbed envelope (described below), and the lot number written on its tab. This envelope, with contents, stays with the book while it is getting its book number added or confirmed by the shelf list, and getting its pocket and book-card, its "new books card," and any other temporary or permanent unprinted cards or instructions that may be required. Then the envelope and contents is removed, and the book passes along at once to its perforating, lettering, plating, pocket-pasting, labeling, etc.

The envelopes are filed alphabetically by authors in a box or tray (L. C. order file). Each envelope has an open top, with the

front cut down low enough to show the author's name on the slip enclosed, but the back nearly the height of the cards. The tab bearing the lot number is preferably on the side of the envelope, not the top, leaving the top of the file to the necessary alphabetical tabs of guide cards and to "tickle" or "follow-up" markers for delayed work. For this envelope nothing serves the purpose better than Gaylord's style G book-card pocket, with its flaps unpasted, the flaps making excellent tabs, left and right. The box in which these pockets come will do to hold the L. C. order file, one side being cut down to one inch to facilitate fingering the tabs.

Meanwhile, the lot of card orders is sent off, at convenience, under U. S. government frank; about fifty slips can be conveniently sent in an envelope, but the number in each lot is more properly determined by the time one can wait for cards. The Library of Congress will usually fill orders the day it receives them. Record is kept of the lots ordered, by lot number, date sent, number of sets ordered, date returned, number of orders filled, and sometimes number of Out, C, R, Oe, Np, errors, etc.

RECEIVING CARDS

When the Library of Congress cards are received, each set is accompanied by the manilla order slip bearing its number—assuming that L. C. orders are sent upon such slips. These sets are tallied with those charged for on the account slip received with the cards, and the account filed if correct. Order slips unaccompanied by cards and marked Out, C, R, Oe, Re, P, Ci?, C?, Np, etc. (see Handbook, 3d ed., pp. 58-61), are for the moment put aside. Record is made of the date the lot is returned and the number of orders filled, with further details if found practically useful. Then the cards are alphabetized. The L. C. order file is consulted and all envelopes extracted whose tabs bear the same lot number as that which is on the manilla order slips. Since these are already in alphabetical order they should correspond with the cards that have been received and alphabetized.

DISTRIBUTING AND PREPARING

Place in three lots, side by side, the L. C. cards with their order slips, the unfilled order slips, and the envelopes containing information slips. Compare and unite the cards with the information in the envelopes and with the numbers on the manilla slips, set by set, cross off the manilla orders, and divide the united alphabet so far as necessary into eight parts, as follows:

(1) Cards and information correct and complete; ready for the typewriter.

(2) Face of cards to be altered on account of previous determination or present discovery that edition sent differs from book owned.

(3) More or different information needed for typewriter regarding headings, call-numbers, etc.

(4) Cards whose corresponding information envelopes are missing.

(5) Information slips and cards for books that have not come.

(6) Information slips for cards that cannot be obtained (Np).

(7) Information slips for cards that are to come later (order slips checked Out, C, or R).

(8) Information slips for all other unfilled orders (i. e. for order slips checked Rd, Rdl, On, Oe, Rc, P, Ci?, C?, D). Also information slips corresponding to any orders where errors have been made in filling by the Library of Congress.

The best time to compare the cards received with the order slips and information slips is during this process of division and conjunction, and a glance at order number, author, title, imprint, suffices for the moment. Such comparison and sorting can be done very rapidly if all the suggestions outlined above have been followed to the letter, each set of cards being accompanied by its own order slip, either with number or else author, title, and imprint, and each information slip indicating all essentials for further work on the cards. The advantage of ordering on unpunched manilla slips now becomes evident when it is seen that sets of cards are clearly discriminated, and further, that they can be separated by running a pencil through the hole in the cards and drawing slightly forward.

The cards in the first division can be sent immediately to the person who is to typewrite their headings, those in the second division following them after being given to a responsible person to be altered according to direction on the information slips. Such alteration is obviously best accomplished when the card from the L. C. catalog is at hand and properly pencil-marked. The third and fourth lots of cards, if any, go to catalogers or classifiers who adjust any difficulties and complete the information notes, even having recourse again at this point, if necessary, to the book that is being cataloged. In case a book has not yet arrived, and cards were ordered in advance, as in the fifth division, the cards are put into the envelopes along with the information slips and placed in the L. C. order file to await the books. Information and order slips for cards that could not be obtained at all, or that, being delayed, were adjudged not best to wait for, must be sent to catalogers for the preparation of typewritten work; but those in the seventh and eighth divisions must be pronounced on by a person competent to decide whether cards ought to be awaited from L. C., or re-ordered, or typewritten—except in the case of wrong cards sent, when the order would be returned anyway with the card L. C. provides for the purpose (see Handbook, 3d ed., p. 52). If the cards are to be re-ordered, the order slips are marked "Hold till week——," and returned to the Library of Congress (see Handbook, pp. 54-63, where considerable detailed advice is given to card subscribers). The desirability of awaiting cards depends, of course, on local usage in several matters touching the particulars of card preparation and filing and use of the card catalog. It seems always desirable that a brief temporary card be made for the catalog under the name of the author in cases where printed cards are not to be had immediately.

Throughout the foregoing exposition it has been assumed that libraries using the process would do so in its entirety, with the possible variations indicated; but different methods from these are perfectly practicable, involving, however, changes in

routine or equipment that there has been no attempt to discuss here. Likewise, it is assumed here that experience will show those using Library of Congress cards how far they can profitably use them, to what extent advance orders pay, what verification of numbers and titles is necessary, what system of accounting is needed and how careful inspection of Library of Congress charges, what records are worth while, and how far the necessary details of the system can be made useful for the purposes of other printed work and typewritten work. Nothing has been said, moreover, about rules for cataloging, methods of card changing, use of subject headings and classification notation or other details given on Library of Congress cards, all topics outside the purpose of this paper. Several matters of interest to a few libraries only, to special libraries, to bibliographers rather than libraries, or to beginning subscribers, are not touched upon. The Handbook of card distribution enters upon some of these questions, and the Library of Congress is ever ready to extend its usefulness by answering inquiries according to need.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that the Library of Congress service proves very efficient in its many and minute details. Before closing the subject by a brief discussion of standing orders, it will be useful to look over a few figures on the results of everyday L. C. order work that show what good work is being done by the Library of Congress card section.

STATISTICAL RESULTS

Out of a lot of fifty orders sent, a typical result is this: Returned, 45 order slips with cards, and five without cards. Of the latter, three are checked Out, one Ci?, one Re. Of the 45 sets of cards received, 23 are ready for typewriting, six are to be altered, five have questions as to headings, one seems to have no information slip corresponding, and ten are for books ordered but not yet received in the department.

A typical record of ordering for one year—an actual experience during 1915—shows that out of 1161 sets ordered there were only 78 cases where cards were not re-

ceived immediately. Most of these were Outs; there was but one Np (no prospect), and only five were errors. This record shows very discreet ordering and very careful filling of orders. These 78 cases were so cleared up that on Dec. 31 there were only 13 cases on hand of cards not received, and these were all Outs (cards out of print) on orders not over ten weeks old; in fact, eleven were not over four weeks old. Six of these Outs were disposed of by the arrival of cards on Jan. 3, 1916.

An examination of the L. C. order file on Dec. 31, 1915, showed 136 envelopes on hand. All but 13 of these contained L. C. cards for books not yet received. Out of the 123 such cases, the cards for 12 were ordered in 1913, for 26 in 1914, for 85 in 1915. Of the latter 85, 71 were ordered during the quarter October to December, being divided as follows: Oct., 5; Nov., 27; Dec., 39. A few of the older orders were probably for books that will never be received, and there is a small sum of money thrown away, but even then the cards can be returned to the Library of Congress and something reclaimed (see Handbook, 3d ed., pp. 52-53). A periodical as to the prospect of receiving the books weeding of the L. C. order file is necessary, inquiry being made of the order department in question.

STANDING ORDERS

Libraries which analyze a considerable number of series will find it worth while to file with the Library of Congress a standing order for cards for analytics for each of these series for which cards are printed. Bulletin 16-19 of the card section of the Library of Congress (3d ed., Mar. 1, 1914) gives a list of about 3500 series for which cards are in stock; it gives also the method of ordering by series (see also Handbook, 3d ed., pp. 45-46). The method need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the number of cards called for depends on the library's treatment of the series in question, and is to be regulated somewhat as follows:

The greatest number of cards needed may be one for shelf list, one for author, one for title, one for filing under name

of series, one or more subject cards, one or more "additional" cards for joint authors, editors, etc. Libraries will not require the shelf list card when all the volumes of the series are kept together, one card sufficing in the shelf list for the whole series. Perhaps not many libraries use Library of Congress cards in the shelf list anyway. Most will want the author card. The desire for title cards will depend on the nature of the monographs or publications in the series and the ability adequately to subject head them. The card under series will be wanted anyway when the number of monographs or parts analyzed in the series is small. When the number gets large it will depend on whether the cards are to cumber the catalog or the shelf list or to be filed elsewhere, or whether the individual titles are to be entered on a "contents" or "details" book, to which reference can be made from a single card under the series. In the case of very large series, or those having a complicated numbering, if the library can dispense with its own separate entries under series and merely refer to a printed source of information, it may do just as well. Small libraries can get along without "additional" cards in many cases, typewriting these when they turn out to be necessary. But they will probably want all the subject cards if any.

As a result of these considerations, the maximum and minimum orders are likely to be in formulæ 3sat and 1s, or if in fixed numbers not under six for maximum nor over two for minimum.

The cards for analytics from series, when received thus on standing orders, should immediately be filed alphabetically by series and then by numbers in the series, revised cards being arranged in their proper places and those which they replace being discarded at once if not yet used. The preparation of the cards will naturally be deferred in many libraries until times of relative abatement in the amount of regular work, except in the case of some much used series. It is not wise, therefore, to hold up volumes of series in the cataloging rooms, but better to send them to the shelves and give a note of the parts received to the person keeping the file of

analytical cards. This makes it necessary for the person checking the unbound parts of the series or the cataloger adding bound volumes to the cards—when they are so added—to have some regular means of knowing that the series is analyzed on Library of Congress cards. When a cataloger comes to the point of taking up the analytical work, she must find out the manner of treatment of the series in question, and this will be facilitated by keeping with the cards, or in a tray convenient to them, brief notes showing whether cards are filed for the separate parts under the series in the catalog, or elsewhere, or whether entry is to be made in some other place under the series name; also where the series is classified, and other such particulars. In the same place can be kept the notes of parts received and as yet not analyzed. Classification will have been attended to previously, except in new series. Series not kept together, having to be separately classified, will probably have been treated like volumes not in series, being classified and subject headed as received and the cards extracted from the file at the same time. Subject headings for analytics from series kept together can be assigned either from the books or from observation of the headings assigned by the Library of Congress. The latter method is so much more economical of time that it will usually be followed, and inasmuch as it takes advantage of one of the features of Library of Congress work wherein co-operation is effective, it is recommended. Only in case of essential differences between the headings of the local library and the Library of Congress, and at the same time titles that are not sufficiently self-explanatory, need the books or pamphlets themselves be consulted at this point; but if the parts have to be checked to show analytical work done this checking can be made a special piece of work from time to time from notes saved for the purpose.

The public library, free to all the people, gives nothing for nothing; . . . the reader must himself climb the ladder and in climbing, gain knowledge how to live this life well.—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MUSE

BY FORREST B. SPAULDING, *The New York Public Library*

LOOKING back on the early history of librarianship in this country, one is struck by the number of men who were not only librarians of note, but authors, essayists, poets, and historians; men who were constant contributors to the literature of their day. It is to be regretted that in these days of the high development of the technical side of the work, this type of librarian is fast disappearing, as seems to be the case, although we still have among us a few who can justly claim recognition for their literary work. The total output, however, of books from the pens of American librarians is pitifully small.

In this connection it may be of interest to recall what librarians, both of the older and of the younger generations, have contributed to the art of poetry, an art which is to-day attracting more attention than ever before in its history. The time has passed when a poet was looked down upon as a creator of the unimportant and ephemeral in imaginative literature, and it is not strange that we find a fair number of poets among librarians. A great poet among American librarians we have not yet had—that is, great in the sense that Lessing was in Germany, or Anatole France in France. Nor has an American librarian written a song that has won the approval of time as has "Sally in our alley," whose author, Henry Carey, was at one time a librarian at Oxford. But so far the output of librarian poets has been good, and it is more than likely that we have some among us who will achieve a poet's fame.

In Stedman's "American anthology" will be found poems by eight librarians, all well known names: Herbert Bashford, R. R. Bowker, John Vance Cheney, Arthur Colton, Ina Coolbrith, Sam Walter Foss, Harry Lyman Koopman, and Frederic Ridgely Torrence. Of these, Sam Walter Foss is probably the best known, both as a poet and as a librarian. His true humor, not unminged with pathos, has won him a large audience, and the pathetic story of

the martyr "Young Montmowenci Averwy" and his "pwecious cigawette" has been retold many times from the speakers' platform. It would be hazardous to quote anything here, for the name of Sam Walter Foss is a household word, and nearly everyone has selected his own favorite from his works. A suggestion might be made, however, that if any librarian has chanced to miss acquaintance with "The song of the library staff" he has a delightful treat in store.

Herbert Bashford, who was at one time librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, and later state librarian of Washington, published in 1898 a volume of songs and poems, written mostly about Puget Sound and the Northwest. His poetry is all of the great out-doors, the poetry of the mountains, and the poetry of the sea. "By the Pacific" is one of his best:

From this quaint cabin window I can see
The strange, vague line of ghostly drift-wood,
though

No ray of silver moon or soft star-glow
Steals through the summer night's solemnity.
Pale forms drive landward and wild figures
flee

Like spectres up the shore; I hear the slow,
Firm tread of marching billows which I know
Will walk beside the years that are to be.
Sweet, gentle sleep is banished from mine
eyes;

I lie and think of wrecks until the sobs
And groans of drowning sailors, lost at sea,
Come mingled with the gray gulls' plaintive
cries

And those tumultuous, incessant throbs—
The heavy heart-beats of Eternity.

Anyone who has watched the sun set in the Pacific will appreciate the beautiful quatrain, "Sunset":

Like some huge bird that sinks to rest,
The sun goes down—a weary thing—
And o'er the water's placid breast
It lays a scarlet, outstretched wing.

The editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Richard Rogers Bowker, is also known as a poet. A recently issued pamphlet contains

many rare lyrics, most of which have appeared before in various periodicals. The sonnet on Thomas à Kempis may be found in Stedman's anthology, so we will not quote it here. One of his finest lyrics is entitled "She plays," and was written in London on hearing a gifted musician play some Basque melodies which she had helped to collect among the peasants of the Western Pyrenees.

In the softly lighted room, fair with fair thoughts of all lands,
She touches the ivory keys and they leap to the kiss of her hands.
The cling of the castanets, the whirr of the wheel, the cradle croon, I hear
Moonlight, the gleam of stars, good-nights, the song that's a tear!
And I listen, listen and long, in the softly lighted room
As she touches the answering keys and weaves from her wonderful loom.
—The song that's a tear! Ah, me, on the other side of the pane,
Without, is the pitiless sleet, the cruel river, the rain.
The rain is so bleak, the river runs far to the sea,
Broad and deep is the ocean of tears that divide ye from me.
Yet—the stars shine out from the clouds.
In the softly lighted room,
She touches the answering keys and I, exiled think upon home.

John Vance Cheney, formerly in charge of the Public Library in San Francisco, and later of the Newberry Library in Chicago, has published in all seven volumes of his poetry. The collected "Poems" contains his best work, including the well known reply to Edwin Markham's "The man with the hoe." The song "Evening" might well have been written by William H. Davies or some other of the present school of young English lyric poets. More such poets are needed in this country:

The birds have hid, the winds are low,
The brake is awake, the grass aglow:
The bat is the rover,
No bee on the clover,
The day is over
And evening come.

The heavy beetle spreads her wings,
The toad has the road, the cricket sings:
The bat is the rover,
No bee on the clover,
The day is over
And evening come.

A quatrain entitled "I wouldn't" is indicative of this poet's mood:

A sprig of mint by the wayward brook,
A nibble of birch in the wood,
A summer day and love and a book,
And I wouldn't be king if I could.

Arthur Colton, librarian of the University Club in New York, has published several poems, many of which have been collected in "Harps hung up in Babylon." The verse from "The canticle of the road" is but a sample of his lyric grace:

On the open road, with the wind at heel
Who is keen of scent and yelping loud,
Stout heart and bounding blood we feel,
Who follow fancy till day has bowed
Her forehead pure to her evening prayer
And drawn the veil on her wind-blown hair.
Free with the hawk and the wind we stride
The open road, and the world is wide
From rim to rim, and the skies hung high,
And room between for a hawk to fly
With tingling wing and lust of the eye.

"Let me no more a mendicant" is another good example to show this poet's versatility:

Let me no more a mendicant
Without the gate
Of the world's kingly palace wait;
Morning is spent,
The sentinels change and challenge in the tower,
Now slant the shadows eastward hour by hour.

Open the door, O Seneschal! Within
I see them sit,
The feasters, daring destiny with wit,
Casting to win
Or lose their utmost, and men hurry by
At offices of confluent energy.

Let me not here a mendicant
Without the gate
Linger from dayspring till the night is late,
And there are sent
All homeless stars to loiter in the sky,
And beggared midnight winds to wander by.

The library of Brown University boasts not only the remarkable Harris collection of American poetry, but a librarian who has been an active and prolific poet. Harry Lyman Koopman is also one of the few poets who has found in books and libraries fit subjects for verse, and his poem on "The librarian of the desert" has for its subject

the great library of the Senussi brotherhood which was moved across the Libyan desert in 1893, requiring five hundred camels for its transportation. Some of Mr. Koopman's best work has been in the sonnet form and we will quote as an example "The town clock":

Day after day, above the market-place,
Thou standest looking on the throng below;
Night after night, above thee, still and slow,
The bannered constellations westward pace.
By day, thou dealest with the insect race
Of men, that come and look on thee and go;
By night, the dark hours from thy bosom flow
To mingle with eternity and space.
The spire above thee rears its masonry,
As if its thin shaft were a monument
Over the wasted moments that must lie
Within thy chamber, evermore unspent;
And still thy flaming finger writes on high
The hurried summons of each moment sent.

A true poet's creed is entitled "Song-birth":

Beyond the beach's trodden slope of sand,
Down past the frothy, shifting water-line,
Deep underneath some fathoms of the brine,
A crystal spring rolls up sweet waters, bland
Fresh amid all the saltiness of the strand.
No ebb-tide ever lets the sunlight shine
Unblurred upon it, and around it twine
Dark, slimy weeds by west-wind never
fanned.

So in the poet's heart, amid the gross
And brackish bitterness of earthly tides,
The well-spring pure of song forever flows,
Sweetening all wherethrough it mingling
glides;

For, though its life streams up through sun-
less woes,

Its birth was on the hills where light abides.

"The house of a hundred lights" by Frederic Ridgely Torrence, who was formerly on the staff of the Lenox Library in New York, bears the sub-title, "A psalm of experience after reading a couplet of Bidpai." It consists of a sequence of quatrains, of much lyric beauty, which one is at first tempted to compare with the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, but a second glance shows that their philosophy is quite different:

The Great Inn Keeper's table is
the whole green face of Earth, and so
I sit at meat with Him nor care
whether the Guest be friend or foe.
The wise man said, "Beware of Love;
behold, its end is Ash and Rue!"
"Ho, ho," cried Youth, "this heart of mine
is braver than I ever knew."

Last night I heard a wanton girl
call softly down unto her lover,
Or call at least unto the shade
of Cypress where she knew he'd hover.

Said she, "Come forth, my Perfect One;
the old bugs sleep and take their ease:
We shall have honey overmuch
without the buzzing of the bees."

* * *

At first, she loved nought else but flowers,
and then—she only loved the Rose,
And then—herself alone, and then—
she knew not what, but now—she knows.

Ah, Flattery, thou'rt like a comb
with double face and double tongue,
These women wear thee on their brows
like an asp coiled where it stung.

The lies men tell I can see through—
they hold no more than does a sieve;
But women's lies hold like the sea,
and like it surge and swell and live.

The finest work that Mr. Torrence has done is his blank verse drama "El Dorado," from the fifth act of which we quote these lines:

Here shall we bide, for 'twill be home for us!
Far in the East a land of cooler lights
Dreams between Spring and Spring beneath
no touch

Save rain and leaves or snow and falling
flowers,

Yet it is this same land; lo, half the world
Has lain here till this hour, stainless, asleep,
And up from the old, blood-choked, semi-orb
That mothered us, shall come the wandering
tread

Of those who seek for home,—here shall they
find it!

A later verse drama, "Abelard and Heloise," gives still more proof that Mr. Torrence is both a poet and a dramatist of great distinction.

During last year's exposition in San Francisco, Miss Ina Coolbrith was crowned poet laureate of California, an unusual honor in a state which has produced so many of our foremost poets. In 1874, Miss Coolbrith became librarian of the Oakland Free Library, and since that time she has published many volumes of verse. Many of her poems appear now in the magazines, all of which have the same qualities that distinguished her early work. A good example is "A Mariposa lily":

Insect or blossom? Fragile, fairy thing,
Poised upon slender tip, and quivering
To flight! a flower of the fields of air;

A jewelled moth; a butterfly, with rare
 And tender tints upon his downy wing,
 A moment resting in our happy sight;
 A flower held captive by a thread so slight
 Its petal-wings of brodered gossamer
 Are, light as the wind, with every wind astir,—
 Wafting sweet odor, faint and exquisite.
 O dainty nursling of the field and sky,
 What fairer thing looks up to heaven's blue
 And drinks the noontide sun, the dawning's
 dew?

Thou winged bloom! thou blossom-butterfly!

The city of Oakland has had more than its share of our librarian poets, for Charles Samuel Green, who is the present librarian, is the author of many poems, mostly published in the Western magazines, especially the *Overland Monthly*, of which he was editor for sixteen years. In his case, however, most of his published poems were written during his editorial career, rather than during his librarianship.

Charles Knowles Bolton of the Boston *Athenaeum* has published but little poetry, but that little is high in quality, and fortunate indeed is the possessor of the attractive little volume containing the quaint "Love story of Ursula Wolcott":

'Twas Ursula whose gentle tread
 Bore round the broad-rimmed wheel of oak
 That whirled, and hung, and whirled again,
 As though she timed it with her heart.
 And when it stopped, her fingers ran
 Over the spokes until it whirled,
 A moment hung, and whirled again.

We mentioned above that the subject of books has been almost neglected by the librarian poets. Mr. Bolton is an exception to the rule, having drawn upon his knowledge of book titles in "A literary solution":

We stood in the bookstore together,
 She chatting of this and of that;
 My heart kept time with the feather
 That clung to her Gainsborough hat.
 On Stevenson, Stockton and Kipling,
 And poets galore she enthused;
 But how to propose to her, rippling
 With music and laughter, I mused.

On this one and that one she tarried
 To label their place on the shelf;
 This "How to be Happy, Though Married":
 "Absurd!" and I thought so myself.
 "But those who have tried it may surely
 Be trusted to know," I replied.
 "I tell you," she said, "it is purely
 The tone of the age to deride."

"The task for solution," I ventured,
 "Is how to be married, though poor"—
 I know that I ought to be censured,
 She looking so sweet and demure.
 Her voice was so low, 'twas the border
 Of thought where it breaks into word:
 "We might," she said, "solve this, in order
 To prove that the book is absurd."

The versatile "Librarian" of the Boston *Transcript*, Edmund Lester Pearson, has never published a volume of poems, but many library lyrics are scattered through his books. "The reference librarian" is well known, as is the poem "To a small library patron," to be found in "The librarian at play":

Uncombed, a bit unwashed, with freckled face,
 And slowly moving jaws—implying gum;
 A decade's meagre dignity of years
 Upon your head—your only passports these,
 All unconcerned you enter—Fairyland!

"The passionate librarian to his love" is a clever parody, which contains a catalog (by this greatest enemy of library catalogs) of books dear to the hearts of all reference librarians:

Come live with me and be my love,
 And we will dwell—oh, far above
 The silly multitude who feed
 On novels, and who fiction read.

For all day long we'll sit and pore
 Upon the very dryest lore;
 Some ancient gray-beard shall dispense us
 The latest volumes of the Census.

And I, ah I! will hold your hand
 And sing you songs of Samarcand—
 Then you shall softly read to me
 From Dr. Ploetz' "Epitome."

When through the fields of daisies wide
 We stroll together, side by side,
 I'll bind your brows with pink carnations
 And read you from the "Wealth of Nations."

Each month I'll bring, my love to you,
 The *North American Review*,
 Nor, sweetheart, shall you ever lack
 For Whitaker's great Almanack!

Why, Spencer, Kant, John Stuart Mill—
 They all await your word and will;
 Let me obey your fads and whims
 And get you Cushing's "Anonyms."

In winter when the nights are cool
 The "Index" made by Dr. Poole
 Shall give you joy, my dearest dove—
 So live with me and be my love!

Charles F. Lummis is seldom thought of as a poet, although hundreds of school boys

have stood trembling on the platform to recite his dialect poem of "Arizona Jim." "My meerschchaums" also finds favor with the many compilers of smokers' anthologies. Indeed there are few well known novelists who have not written a poem or two, and Burton L. Stevenson, the librarian of the Public Library of Chillicothe, Ohio, proves no exception to this rule. His "After the play" has found a resting place in several anthologies, and another of his poems, "Henry Hudson's quest," may be found in "The home book of verse."

Besides Miss Coolbrith, so far as we know, there are only two women among librarians who have published volumes of verse. Delightful lyrics by Miss Mary Wright Plummer, the present president of the American Library Association, have often appeared in the leading magazines. Several of her earlier poems have also been gathered together in a little volume of "Verses," published in a limited edition in 1896. The initial poem is probably the finest in this collection, "The wind-swept multitude in the Inferno":

Ever we drift, drift,
Swept by a wind we resist not,
Whirling and turning swift;
Onward we drift, drift,
Blown through the cloud and the rift,
Whither we know not and list not.

Hark to the curses that tear
Their way through the rush of the air!
Love that was uncontrolled,
Killed by the ceaseless cold,
Holds like a weight in its arms the price of
the heaven it sold,
Daring its voice to lift,
Cursing the fatal gift,
Winding in closer folds as onward we circle
swift.

* * *

Fools to beg of a mindless wind!
Fools to hope that a sin once sinned
May ever be cast behind,—
Forgot in our endless race,—
When at every turn we see it lined
In the look of a pallid face,
As we whirl and cling and eddy and drift,
Through cloud and rift,
Swift, more swift—
Whither to know it avails not:
Blown by a tempest that fails not,
Ever we drift, drift.

Another lyric of great beauty and rare depth of feeling is entitled "My own" and

was originally printed in *The Century*. We will quote the first and last stanzas:

Brown heads and gold around my knee
Dispute in eager play;
Sweet, childish voices in my ear
Are sounding all the day;
Yet sometimes in a sudden hush
I seem to hear a tone
Such as my little boy's had been,
If I had kept my own.

The years go fast; my children soon
Within the world of men
Will find their work, and venture forth
Not to return again;
But there is one who cannot go,—
I shall not be alone,—
The little one who did not live
Will always be my own.

This is the sort of poem, of irresistible human appeal, which will be preserved in many a well-thumbed scrapbook.

Miss Margaret Widdemer, a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, is a young poet whose work has already attracted considerable attention. Her first book of poems, published in 1915, is entitled "The factories," the title poem being a plea for the child worker. True lyric beauty is reached, however, in such poems as "The forgotten soul":

'Twas I that cried against the pane on All
Souls' Night—
(O pulse o' my heart's life, how could you
never hear?)
You filled the room I knew with yellow
candle-light
And cheered the lass beside you when she
prayed in fear.

'Twas I that touched your shoulder in the
gray wood-mist—
(O core o' my heart's heart, how could you
never know?)
You only frowned and shuddered as you bent
and kissed
The lass hard by you, handfast, where I used
to go.

'Twas I that stood to greet you on the church-
yard pave—
(O fire o' my heart's grief, how could you
never see?)
You smiled in pleasant dreaming as you
crossed my grave,
And crooned a little love-song where they
buried me!

Miss Widdemer has also written two of the finest war poems we have seen. "Jeanne d'Arc at Rheims" is too long to quote here,

so we will quote the two final stanzas of "The war god":

The War-God snapped his golden chain;
His mercies thundered down the world,
And lashing battle-lines unfurled
Scourged through the crouching lands again:

The grinding wheels of Greed and Lust
Checked—clean was Pestilence, clean Death,
And clean to God rose the last breath
From broken bodies in the dust.

Early last year, O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian of the public library of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, published his volume "Resurgam: poems and lyrics." Lilith has always been a favorite subject with the poets, and Mr. Thomson's version contains much of beauty:

As night withdrew, reluctant to fold up
The purple draperies with which she veiled
The garden that was made for man, Lilith
awoke;
And while her heavy lids still seemed inclined
To hide again the deep pools of her eyes
She, with the luxurious abandon of a queen,
Stretched her bare arm. She was so beautiful,
So utterly and wholly beautiful,
It seemed the sun, now peeping o'er the
crests
Of Eden's hills, climbed drawn by desire;
And that the stars, faint in the kindling sky,
Had paled in sheer despair.

A moment's space
Her firm, cool fingers played, unconsciously
As some young child's might play, amongst
The long blades of the grass, that grew a
scant
Two palm's-breadths from the heaped up
boughs
Of balsam-fir whereon she couched.

Many are the themes which contribute to his muse, one of his finest poems being that in which "Gold" speaks:

My chink sets the Nations to quaking, I
govern their armies vast,
The Kingdoms are but of my making, my grip
it hath gotten them fast.

The Earth and her teeming millions
Shall dance, or war, for my mirth:
By the glint of my golden billions—
It is I, rule the Earth!

The volume closes with this "Triolet":

Give me a red rose from thy hair
To wear forever on my breast;
If thou wouldst ease my deep despair

Give me a red rose from thy hair,
Touched by thy hands so white and fair;
If thou wouldst make me doubly blest,
Give me a red rose from thy hair
To wear forever on my breast.

English verse is not the only medium employed by our librarian poets. Herman Rosenthal, who is in charge of the Slavonic division of the New York Public Library, has published a rhymed version of "Das Lied der Lieder" in German, as well as other volumes of German lyrics and translations. His volume "Spätherbstnebel" contains translations of Longfellow, Victor Hugo, and the Russian poets, Nadson, Lermontov, and Nekrassov, among others. Original lyrics and sonnets, however, fill the greater part of the book.

Nor has free verse been entirely neglected by librarians. Harold Hersey, who was until recently on the staff of the Library of Congress, has three published volumes to his credit. "The wings of song" contains the following entitled "The poet":

I found a flower in the wastes laughing at
the sun;
I plucked it from the dreary spot and set it
near my heart.
At first my friends admired it,
Spoke of its simple grace—
Yet when it withered not one would have it.
I threw it from me.
There it lay crumpled in the dust.
I left it and tried to banish its beauty from
my soul.
I heard that a young poet found it there,
Stooped down, tenderly picked it up
And pressed it to his lips, dust and all.

There are undoubtedly many more librarians who have written creditable poetry, but the work of minor poets is difficult to locate. Few indeed are those who having a natural love of beauty and nature in her various moods, have not put down their thoughts on paper, thus making poetry, whether it be rhymed or unrhymed. Careful research would bring to light more proof that the library profession has made a considerable contribution to the art of poetry. Considering this, it is pleasant to close with these lines by John Vance Cheney:

Few listened to the lonely singer's lay
Our life, it is a little day;
He sang, and vanished in the valley dim,
Where, all in vain, praise followed him.

A SURVEY OF INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES*

THIS survey was prepared from the replies to a questionnaire sent to six hundred institutions supported by the national and the state governments. These included homes for the aged, chiefly soldiers and sailors and their wives and widows, sixty-six in number; homes and hospitals for dependent children, thirty-one of which receive state aid; institutions which are strictly educational in character—the eighty-nine schools for the blind and the deaf; twenty-eight sanatoria for tuberculosis patients and those ill with other diseases; three institutions for inebriates, forty-seven institutions for the feeble-minded and for epileptics; one hundred and fifty-five hospitals for the insane; eighty-one industrial and reform schools; thirty reformatories for young and first-term offenders; and seventy-two national and state prisons.

The report gives the following averages for each of these groups: the age of the inmates and their degree of education; the proportion of the whole population who make use of the library; the size of the collection available for their use; the number of books purchased annually; and the number of institutions in each group which include the library in their annual budget, and the amount of such appropriation.

As it is impossible to give figures for all the institutions, a choice has been made of the groups which responded in sufficient number to make a comparison of averages worth while. Some institutions were able to answer more specifically than others, and for this reason the averages for each group do not always include the same institutions. As those reporting are generally distributed throughout the country, the general averages will probably hold true.

In the institutions for soldiers and their wives and widows, the average age of the members is 72 years; the general average of education is between sixth and eighth grade. Nine institutions report that they

have no library, one has a deposit of books from the state traveling libraries. Six have an annual library appropriation, ranging from \$87-\$200, and averaging \$130; one home has an endowment for the library. Nine reported no book purchases during the past year, eight had purchased from 25-500 volumes, an average of 145 volumes. In the 23 homes which give the size of the book collection, the average is 2800 volumes. The percentage of the members who make use of the library ranges from 10-100 per cent., the average being 63 per cent. It is probable that the preference of readers of this age for magazines and newspapers may account for the fact that most of the soldiers' homes are not purchasing books in any quantity.

In the schools for the blind the average age of the students is 15 years. Six schools reported an annual library appropriation, averaging \$375. The number of books purchased during the past year averaged 150 volumes, the number ranging from 35-500 volumes. The average number of books in 14 schools was 3600 volumes, the smallest library having 700 volumes and the largest 8500 volumes. From 50-100 per cent of the students were reported as using the library, the average being 88 per cent.

The average age of the pupils in the schools for the deaf is 13 years. Four schools reported an annual appropriation for the library of from \$75 to \$500. The number of books added in the past year was from 10-300 volumes, with an average of 100 volumes. The smallest collection reported was 200 and the largest 6000 volumes, the average size being 2500 volumes. Nine schools gave the percentage of pupils who used the library as from 25-100 per cent., with 62 per cent. as an average.

The patients in the sanatoria for tuberculosis average 27 years of age, 96 per cent. can write and their education is between 6th and 8th grade; the number of patients in each hospital averages 150. Four of the hospitals have an annual sum set apart for books, ranging from \$50 to \$250. Twelve spent no money for books during the past year, five made purchases

* Read at the section meeting on institution libraries, National Conference of Charities and Correction, Indianapolis, May 13, 1916.

of from 30-300 volumes. The libraries vary in size from 100 to 9000 volumes, the average size being 960 volumes. The proportion of patients who use the library averages 65 per cent., the percentage ranging from 25-100 per cent.

The great majority of these institutions depend upon donations for their books and the collections are largely fiction. In one state, a number of traveling libraries have been purchased for the tuberculosis sanatoria. Seven hospitals report that they have calls for books which they cannot supply. With a reading population of 65 per cent. of the patients, chiefly adult and of normal mentality, the annual book purchases of these hospitals seem inadequate.

The figures for the institutions for the feeble-minded include eight institutions for epileptics, which reported the majority of their inmates as feeble-minded. The average age of the feeble-minded was given in but five cases, in these it was 22 years. Fifteen institutions reported on the proportion of inmates who could write, the average being 42 per cent. Eight institutions have no library facilities, three depend upon books from the state traveling libraries. Twelve institutions have from 100 to 3000 volumes, with a general average of 1000 volumes. Four have annual appropriations for library purposes, of from \$100 to \$280, averaging \$170. The number of books added in the past year ranged from 10-150 volumes; the average was 72 volumes. The percentage of inmates who use the library runs from 5-66 per cent., with an average of 19 per cent. The inmates of these institutions are segregated there for the greater portion of their lives, and those of a higher grade of mentality are therefore peculiarly dependent upon the instruction and entertainment which books may afford. The libraries include picture books and easy stories; fairy tales, and fiction; books of games and puzzles, and books on nature study, agriculture, and metal working. One institution has a special collection of finely illustrated children's books. The care of the collection necessitates locked cases in the cottages or wards where the patients are destructive.

The inmates of the hospitals for the insane average 42 years of age; in 39 institutions the proportion who could write is 80 per cent.; a large majority had been in school beyond the sixth grade. Seven out of 81 hospitals reported that they have no library, three have the use of traveling libraries, and one is a regular branch of a city library system. Twelve have an annual appropriation for the library, averaging \$180 per year. Eleven reported no book purchases during the past year; the average number of volumes purchased was 60. The size of the collections varies from 50-10,000 volumes, with an average of 1500. Thirty-six hospitals reported on the percentage of inmates who used the library; the average was 20 per cent., the figures ranging from 5-60 per cent.

The libraries in the insane hospitals are seldom organized and developed as separate departments. Although an average of 325 inmates used the library in each institution, the number of books added last year averaged 60 volumes in those hospitals which reported purchases; over one-fifth of the hospitals had made no addition to their libraries. In some cases purchases for the medical library and a special employees' library were included in the general book fund.

The boys and girls in the industrial and reform schools average 15 years of age, 98 per cent. can write, and their education is about the 6th grade. Nine of these schools report that they have no library for the inmates. One has an endowment for the library which yields \$500 per year, and eleven have a regular appropriation of from \$140-\$300 per year, averaging \$200. Seven institutions purchased no books during the past year; twenty-one reported additions averaging 140 volumes. The size of the book collection varies from 100-3500 volumes, with an average of 1200 volumes. Ninety per cent. of the inmates, of 35 institutions reporting, make use of the library. Three of these schools depend largely upon the city library system for their books, two others are branches of a county library system. Three have deposits of books from the state traveling libraries. The nature of the book collec-

tions and the use made of the libraries show a correlation with the school departments; in fourteen institutions a teacher has charge of the library.

The reformatories for young and first-term offenders have an average population of 570 inmates, averaging 22 years of age. Eighty-seven per cent. can write, and a majority are below 6th grade in education. Seven report an annual library appropriation of from \$50-\$1000; the average is \$420. One institution has \$550 for the library and the entertainment fund; three receive an average of \$380 from visitors' fees. The books purchased last year averaged 230 volumes; four institutions reported that they had made no purchases. The size of the libraries varies from 100-12,000 volumes; the average is 3700 volumes. In 17 institutions reporting, 80 per cent. of the inmates make use of the library.

The school courses in these institutions have had an appreciable effect upon the character and extent of the book collections. It is encouraging to see a growing liberality in the number of books allowed to be drawn at one time. In one institution the inmates may take as many books as they choose; in three, two books are allowed, and in two others the number depends on school standing or on behavior. Six institutions reported that they had many calls for books which they could not furnish. In one reformatory, the women inmates asked the privilege of finishing with lath and plaster the room which was to be their library and general reading room.

The men and women confined in the national and state prisons have an average age of thirty-two years. Eighty-four per cent. can write, and a small majority is below sixth grade in schooling. Five of the prisons reporting have no library. An annual appropriation from \$50-\$750 is reported by 11 institutions, with an average of \$340. In six prisons the visitors' fees are used for the library; the average income from this source is \$350. Four prisons made no book purchases last year; the average number of volumes added by 23 others was 200. The size of the libraries varies from 300 to 33,000 volumes, with

an average of 5500 volumes. The proportion of the prisoners who make use of the library, in 30 prisons, is 64 per cent.

These libraries are generally recognized by the authorities as an important factor in the administration of the prisons; they are larger than any other group of institution libraries, and have a larger annual appropriation for their upkeep. This fund is often included in that for the chapel, the school, and for entertainments. In spite of the fact that the great majority of these libraries need reorganization, the elimination of unreadable material and the addition of good recent books, they circulate many more books than the public libraries of the same size.

The returns from this study do not show that many of the state institutions have taken advantage of the help which is freely offered by the state library commissions and similar agencies in selecting and buying books, and in cataloging the collections. In three states a special institutional librarian is employed by the Board of Control, or by the State Library Commission, to give this definite aid. In several other states the institutional libraries, like the public libraries, are under the care of the state library workers, and receive from them the aid which they may desire.

It may be of interest to inquire concerning the use made of the library in some of the institutions which have had, for some years, advice and aid from trained library workers. Statistics from the public libraries of the country show an average annual book circulation of three issues for each volume in the collection; each reader registered does not take out over fifteen volumes during the year.

Twenty-three prisons reported a yearly circulation of 7 issues for each volume, of 34 volumes per year for each inmate, and 57 volumes for each reading inmate. Six other prisons, which had aid from library workers, had eleven issues for each volume, 92 volumes per year for each inmate, and 109 volumes for each reading inmate.

Sixteen insane hospitals issued each volume 3.6 times; each inmate read an average of 1.7 books per year, and each reading inmate 23 books. In five other hospitals,

under the supervision of librarians, each volume circulated 5 times, each inmate read an average of 4 books during the year, and each reading inmate 32 books.

In seven institutions for the feeble-minded, each volume was issued 1.6 times, each inmate read 2.8 volumes, and each reading inmate 15 volumes. In four institutions which had been aided by library workers, each volume was issued 4 times, each inmate read 3.4 volumes, and each reading inmate 21 volumes.

The officers and employes in these institutions are in the following proportion to the prisoners: in the institutions for the feeble-minded, one employe to seven patients; in the hospitals for the insane, one to every six patients; in the prisons, one to every fourteen prisoners. The hours of the employes are long and many live outside the institutions; the proportion of reading employes will probably not affect to any great degree the figures which show the use of the libraries by the inmates.

This was a preliminary report, prepared for this meeting. A committee of the American Library Association will make further study of the replies to this questionnaire on institution libraries.

FLORENCE R. CURTIS.

CARLYLE'S ADVICE ON THE CHOOSING OF BOOKS

In a letter to a student who had asked his advice as to the books he should read, Thomas Carlyle wrote in this manner:

"You are to discriminate carefully between true desire and false. The medical men tell us that we should eat what we truly have an appetite for, but what we only falsely have an appetite for we should resolutely avoid. It is very true, and flimsy desultory readers who fly from foolish book to foolish book and get good of none and mischief of all—are not those as foolish, unhealthy eaters, who mistake their superficial false desire after spiceries and confectioneries for their real appetite, of which even they are not destitute, though it lies far deeper, far quieter, after solid nutritive food?"

THE LIBRARY AND THE IMMIGRANT IN ST. LOUIS

UNUSUAL and, alas, all too infrequent, is such appreciation of the public library's social work in the community as is embodied in the report made by Miss Ruth Crawford to the St. Louis School of Social Economy on "The immigrant in St. Louis." Of the library's efforts in the foreigner's behalf she writes as follows:

"The St. Louis Public Library is, perhaps, more keenly interested in the foreigner *per se* than any other city institution. Thoroughly alive to the responsibilities which a library shares in the training of good citizens, branches located in distinctly foreign communities, such as the Divoll, Crunden and Soulard, spare no effort which brings them in contact with their immigrant neighbors. The librarians willingly confess that their most stimulating patron is the black-browed Russian Jew, or the eager Croatian, and they point with pride to the fact that the distribution of books of a serious nature is proportionately far greater in the downtown district than in the West End branches, which are supposed to cater to the more cultured tastes. . . .

"Books in 54 different languages are owned by the library, and kept, as far as possible, in the branch calling most frequently for the particular language. More books are bought as rapidly as finances permit. Of foreign periodicals the library receives 41 German, 20 French, 7 Polish, 17 Bohemian, 2 Danish, 3 Hungarian, 4 Italian, 2 Spanish, 3 Croatian, 7 Yiddish, 1 Arabic, 50 English.

"The policy of the library is one of liberal education and the buildings have all been planned with a large auditorium and club rooms in the basement. These rooms are popular indeed. By the mere whisking away of chairs, the young people have the use of a delightful dance hall; and the active competition evidenced in signing up for the use of the rooms is surely an index of their popularity. . . . The club rooms give the much-needed opportunity for the numerous neighborhood clubs to meet in an environment far more conducive to ideals than the corner saloon, which is so very

generally the only place for congenial souls to meet in the congested districts. The library register of clubs 1913-14 shows names such as 'Karl Marx Educational Club,' 'United Workmen's Study Club,' etc. They suggest at once the response to a country and a city that makes good its pledge of freedom and opportunity to the stranger from lands of caste and creed distinctions. Many social agencies also make use of these club rooms; the Young Men's Christian Association has six English and citizenship classes in the various libraries.

"The children's department reaches the immigrant youngster along with his American born brother, especially by the winter story hour at the library. In the summer, the fairy story tellers adjourn to the playgrounds. Close co-operation with the school dovetails this playground period with the grade school life of the child. One striking point in the attitude of the library is the careful study which is made of the individual who takes out the books. In the case of immigrant children, an effort is made to watch interest as it develops in the different nationalities; so that in every way the right books may be given to guide a child who is fast discarding foreign heritage and assuming 'American ways.' This is certainly a sound basis for successful work, and a basis that might well be used by every other institution in the city that deals in any way with the foreigner.

"The library is not found wanting in sympathetic interest when the step from the grade schools to work and night schools is taken. In localities beyond the reach of the branch library, deposits are made in homes, in drug stores, in settlements, wherever a responsible individual is found who will issue the books. In addition, the 'traveling library' has been placed in many factories where the foreigner, as well as the American born employe, can derive benefit from the noon hour distribution of good books.

"A comprehensive view of the work of the St. Louis Public Library among the foreign population of the city shows that the problems of the immigrant are being constantly studied. Every effort is made to

meet their needs, and their all-round development is fostered by the splendid co-operation of library officials with outside agencies working among such people. A similar attitude on the part of the various civic and private agencies in the city would soon make possible a constructive policy of assimilation that would put St. Louis in the front rank of cities attempting to deal with this new type of citizen material from south and southeastern Europe."

THE LIBRARY AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS

IN an address before the "Graphic Group" of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, Dr. Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the art division of the New York Public Library, talked on "What the Public Library can do for the members of the American Institute of Graphic Arts." He spoke in part as follows:

"What does the art division of the library mean to the public? First of all, that dilettantism has no place here, that our purposes and our methods are eminently practical. There is only opportunity to-day for general remarks, not for details. If I were to state in one sentence the object of our art division, it would be: To answer any question or demand that can be answered with pictures. To do this we have, of course, our books, which are made still more useful by proper indexing. For example, when the first reader came to us with the request for peacocks in color, our assistants had to hunt up individual plates in various books. But a note was immediately made of every plate and the information properly recorded on the index cards, so that subsequent demands for the same subject were easily and quickly satisfied. In addition to the books we have a large collection of pictures arranged by subject—photographs, old prints, cuttings from magazines and books, anything that will serve the purpose of pictorial information. Furthermore, we can draw on our print room, which has a large and growing collection of representative examples illustrating the artistic development of the graphic arts—etching, line engraving, mez-

zotints, wood engraving, lithography, and so on. And, finally, the whole of the big library at 42d street is more or less at our disposal, partly through memory, partly through indexing. For example, it is not inconceivable that the demand for a log cabin may not be entirely satisfied by the pictures in our collection, while the little cut that appears on such and such a page of a memorial volume issued by a singing society in Buffalo at the time of the exposition there will prove to be just what is wanted.

"Perhaps the best way of illustrating what we can do and are trying to do is to state some of the actual demands that have been made. We have been asked for vessels (Viking ships, Cleopatra's barge, Fulton's steamboats), vehicles (English coaches, western stage coaches, eighteenth-century sleighs), saints, dogs, bears, warming pans, chimeras, spinning wheels, papooses, floating flour mills on the Danube, lions, Minerva, mediæval shops, bellows, owls, mountain streams, portraits of consumptive musicians, love, lacemakers at work, Christmas scenes, Kit Carson's saddle, the pump room at Bath, face patches as seen in paintings, the door of the library of the cathedral at Siena, mediæval easel—anything you can possibly think of. Or take the specialty of costume: Beau Brummel's manner of tying his cravat, head-dress of an old lady of 1810, aprons of ladies of the eighteenth century in France. Sometimes, as I have said, our books and picture collections fail us. Then we have our card catalog to fall back on. Here is a case in point. Some years ago there came a request for an Irish peasant girl of the present century. Of course, there were no costume books on that specialty, and our separate pictures were not as numerous then as now, so that nothing was found. But in the catalog, under the heading 'Costume—Irish,' it was duly set down that at such a page of such and such a volume of a ten-volume set of Irish literature edited by Justin McCarthy, there appeared a half-tone photograph of an Irish peasant girl in her national garb, which proved to be just what was wanted.

"Here, then, may be found material for

the illustrator, the designer of book plates, of posters, of programs, of advertisements, or of any other form of graphic art. There is one man who has spent many hours in our division and in other parts of the library, collecting pictorial material relating to various trades, forms of business, and professions, to be used in special advertising publications. Thus, as I remember, he dug up an astounding amount of material, often going back to the days of Egypt, with regard to hats, baking, sweeping, dentistry (which implied the use of some pictures of that female saint whom they tortured by extracting her teeth). He developed a remarkable ingenuity in finding material in the most unlikely places. Then there is the bookbinder, the printer, the picture printer, and the publisher, whose activity naturally is inclusive and covers that of most of the others. Here again I recall a case that illustrates our methods. When the matter of offset printing first came into notice, literature on the subject was not easy to find. We indexed articles that we found in annuals, such as those of Penrose or of Klimsch, and in periodicals, and so were able to help the workers who came to us with the evident desire to learn something about new methods that their employers were intending to look into or introduce. I remember, also, that in the early days of rotogravure, the days of the invention of Mertens, we had at hand a little collection of foreign articles and of pictures printed by the Mertens process, in order to answer questions in regard to this new reproductive method.

"Our books cover various applications of the graphic arts and the material used, including paper. Particularly, also, we have in view in this division the book in its entirety—a matter which I am afraid we are too apt to overlook. In this matter, one naturally thinks of such men as William Morris in England or Joseph Sattler in Germany, with their insistence on the book as an entity, as a thing conceived with a proper understanding of and regard for the relation of the different parts to each other. When Sattler designed an entire book—the type, illustrations, decorations, end papers, and binding—his object was, of course, to

produce a harmonious whole. Here, then, will be found examples of printed books to enforce the ever-necessary virtue of appropriateness. And in working for this harmony between the parts of the book, the kinship between type lines and line illustration or decoration is not to be overlooked in our complaisant acceptance of the half-tone at all times and for all purposes.

"The achievement of the past has its lessons for us. From the rich resources of that achievement we can draw inspirations for future advance.

"With this note of optimism there comes also a plaint as to a want of restraint, of knowledge, of technical training in many young designers. If our costume designers, worried by the war's interference with the transmission of designs from abroad, find inspiration and suggestion in the fashion of the thirties and forties of the past century, or in the Spain of Velasquez or Goya, and apply the same intelligently, well and good. But the demand of the female for 'costume of the French renaissance, Mary Annetonette, you know, about 1830,' is apt to result in mere oddity rather than adaptation to the needs of the time. The signs of the want of training are sad. Young artists ask for very definite things, such as 'an angry soldier charging.' They want things ready made. A request for a mediaeval herald is answered with a satisfactory picture, but it does not satisfy the visitor. He objects because it is in tone, and he wants it in line, and then comes the admission that he cannot put the tone drawing into lines. I presume that in many cases there may be also pressure from above, from the employer, and the rush for the up-to-date. And many of you are no doubt familiar with the misguided would-be cartoonist after easy money, who has heard of big prices paid for newspaper comics and is after books that will tell him by short-cut just how to do it.

"This is partly to be changed by education. Here is hardly the place to speak of the attitude towards life, which implies the matter of principles, of honest thoroughness, of solid foundations of knowledge and technique. Those are to some extent matters to be brought about by slow national or

local change and development. Naturally, help can come also through the attitude of both employers and designers of solid attainment. There is where you can help the librarian, help the young designer, help your own business, help the public, help to improve our whole national way of looking at and doing things, and, incidentally, help to a saner and clearer view of the importance of art in the daily life."

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW
YORK—LIBRARY GRANTS,
MAY, 1916

ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Alva, Okla.	\$10,000
Anniston, Ala.	20,000
Atlanta Town and Jackson Town- ship, Ind.	20,000
Avon, N. J.	5,000
Bay City, Mich. (part cost).....	35,000
Darlington School District, S. C. .	10,000
Fort Branch Town and Union Township, Ind.	10,000
Greenwood Town and Pleasant Township, Ind.	10,000
Greenwood, S. C.	12,500
Gulfport, Miss.	10,000
Knoxville, Tenn. (colored branch building)	10,000
Miami, Okla.	10,000
Miller, S. D.	7,500
Monroe City, Mo.	7,500
Monte Vista, Colo.	10,000
Mount Pleasant, Utah.	10,000
Murphy, N. C.	7,500
Newburgh Town and Ohio Town- ship, Ind.	10,000
Platte County (Wheatland), Wyo. .	12,500
Stanislaus County (Oakland), Cal. .	7,000
Waseca, Minn.	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$234,500

INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Santa Monica, Cal. (branch build- ing)	\$12,500
Umatilla, Ore. (building at Her- miston)	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$17,500

PRESIDENT MEZES SPEAKS FOR CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

At a general meeting of the alumni committee that is working for a new library building for the College of the City of New York, held at the Park Avenue Hotel in May, President Mezes addressed the gathering. In an appeal to the alumni to support the effort the college is now making to secure adequate library facilities, he spoke in part as follows:

"You can't have a modern college without a library. It is absolutely an impossibility. We have at the City College, so far as buildings are concerned, certainly as good a plant, aside from the library, as any other in the country.

"But the chain is no stronger than its weakest link, particularly when that is an essential link in the chain, and you will never have and can never have an enterprise that can do the work that it ought to do, until we get a good library. We will not have a first-class college until we have a library. We might as well make up our minds that we won't have a college in the first rank, until we have a library and a good one.

"You can't have a library until you have a building. We have had a recent request from the students themselves to exclude the boys from Townsend Harris from the library, because there was no room for the college boys themselves in the library. They don't know how much library facilities they need. If they only realized how much use they could make of a library and how much the use of a library would increase their advantage, they would be even more clamorous for books.

"You can't get the books until you get a building. It would not take long to get books for the library; for when you have a place to put them, then you have something to appeal to the imaginations of people who might give books. You are not going to get as many books as you would if you had a library building. If you once get the library building, the number of books will be increased readily.

"The lack of a building has held back the giving of a number of books that we could get, and we have an insufficient num-

ber of books at the present time. We have various collections of books that are not being used now because we have nobody to look after them. Our library staff is inadequate and it will continue to be inadequate until we have a building which will appeal to the imaginations of our people.

"So this whole library enterprise opens the possibility of having a library which will make the college a first-class institution. The whole thing depends upon getting this building. There we will get the books; I will guarantee we will get all the books we need.

"We will get the students into the habit of using a library, and we will increase the benefits of every student who enters the institution. I regard the library as the most important need of the college at the present time; so every one of you here is rendering a very important service to the institution. And the more you can do, the better the service will be."

ODE TO MELVIL DEWEY

O thou, beneath whose eagle eye
The varying fields of knowledge lie,
Awaiting thy decision;
Surveyor of the earth and space,
Who dared all ways of life to trace,
And set the planets in their place
By decimal division.

Who put the theorists to rout,
And blew their tangled fancies out,
Their moonshine mazes viewy;
Who overthrew their citadels,
And made philosophers thy thralls,
In mystic bonds of decimals—
O subtle Doctor Dewey!

So order out of chaos grew;
In tens and centuries we view
Thy numbered legions swelling:
All things of life in ordered state—
The animate, inanimate,
All present, past, and future fate
Assigned its rank and dwelling.

Still unto thee a pæan grows,
Who set the decimals in rows,
Of reverent acclamation;
And we, who at thine altars wait,
Avouch thy words so truly great
We pray thee set them soon or late
In English—by translation.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

*Croydon Public Libraries,
Croydon, England.*

Library Organizations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The bi-monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the lecture room of the Public Library on Wednesday evening, April 19.

Dr. E. M. Borchard, law librarian of the Library of Congress, gave a most interesting illustrated talk on "South American libraries and intellectual life." Dr. Borchard has but recently returned from an official trip of five months to South America and spoke of his own observations, verified by those of other observers, upon the educational and literary activities of the South American states.

But a small part of the talk was devoted to libraries as library development in South America is as yet limited. The library is not considered an inherent part of the educational system; there is no public library system as we know it, though Argentina has attempted to centralize the purchase of books for her numerous rural libraries; the library is administered rather for the library itself than for the reading public; and too often financial support is inadequate. One of the most modern libraries as to building and equipment is the National Library of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, but this library has no catalog and at present no funds for the making of one. Chile has probably the most progressive National Library. By its bibliographical publications it has given the world information as to its literary activities, something which is still a great need in the other countries of South America. Dr. Borchard paid tribute to the enthusiasm and disinterested devotion of the librarians to their work, often carried on under great handicaps.

The university was an extremely early development in South America, but there has been no coherent school system to link primary, secondary schools and universities together. The widely separated centers of population, and the absence of any local autonomy have tended to centralize the educational system in the capitals and have interfered with local initiative, to the great disadvantage of primary education in rural districts. The Argentine Republic has been the most progressive of the South American countries in the matter of primary education. The high schools are not many nor are they largely attended. The bachelor's degree is given for the high school course and

the doctor's degree at the close of the university course. Teaching is not a profession, most of the professors in the universities having other vocations from which they take an hour or so at stated times for university lectures, the instruction being given entirely by means of lectures. The University of La Plata is being reorganized on modern lines designed to stimulate original research by the faculty and promises to blaze the way for more progressive methods in university education.

For intellectual stimuli and standards, South America looks to Europe and especially to France: there is almost no exchange of intellectual ideas between the individual South American states. As most of the books are imported from Europe and as the reading public is small there is no incentive to authorship; if the author would publish he must do so at his own expense or with government aid. Poetry is the form of literature in which the South American excels, though they have some great names in other fields of literature. As there is no teaching profession so there is no literary profession; literature is rather a recreation.

What is true of literature is also true of the other fine arts, music, opera, and drama. For all these South America looks mainly to Europe. There is almost an entire lack of private initiative in fostering the arts; for all such aid composers and authors must look to the government, which in this as in other particulars is much more paternal than that of the United States.

In spite of this rather negative statement as to the intellectual activities of South America, Dr. Borchard left with his hearers the impression that the South American countries present great intellectual possibilities and that we may look to them for a future of progressive and enlightened development.

Alice C. Atwood, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season of 1915-1916 was held May 8 in Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr College.

Mr. Morton, the president, called the meeting promptly at 4 o'clock. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted in favor of those taken at the time of an earlier visit of the club to Bryn Mawr, on November 13, 1899, signed "Mary P. Farr, secretary."

After the treasurer's report for the year was read and accepted, the election of offi-

cers for the year 1916-1917 took place as follows: President, John Ashhurst, librarian of The Free Library of Philadelphia; first vice president, John F. Lewis, president, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia; second vice president, Lois Reed, librarian, Bryn Mawr College; secretary, Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia; treasurer, Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

After the election Dean Marion Reilly extended a very gracious welcome to the members of the club, and said that she remembered the earlier visit which we made in 1899, as she was a student in the college at the time, and a member of the reception committee. Dean Reilly laid particular emphasis on the wonderful opportunities librarians as a class have in the whole scheme of education.

At the close of a very interesting talk about the College Library and its work, Dr. Nolan, who had been president on the occasion of our former visit, extended a very hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the members of the club to both Dean Reilly and Miss Lois Reed, the librarian, to whom we were indebted for the delightful afternoon.

A movement to adjourn to Pembroke Hall for an impromptu reception and tea was next in order, and it was felt that a second vote of thanks should be extended for the continuation of good things. Of the 120 present, less than 10 had attended the meeting in 1899.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A joint meeting of the Northern New York Library Club and the Library Institute of the state was called to order at the Flower Library, Watertown, on Thursday morning, May 25.

The general topic, "Conditions and activities needed to promote the best interests of the library," was discussed and the following speakers gave helpful ideas on the subject: Miss Hasbrouck, of the Ogdensburg Free Library; Miss Cleveland, of the East Hounsfield Library; Mrs. Augsbury, of the Antwerp Library Board; Mr. Bowman, superintendent of schools of Sacket Harbor; Mr. Linnell, of the High School at Brownville; Mr. Craves, of the Philadelphia High School; Rev. Mr. Keeling, of the Flower Library branch at Faith Chapel, Watertown; Deaconess Wilson, of Faith Chapel, Watertown; Miss Anna Phelps, of the State Library; Miss Hazelton, of the Black River Library; and Miss Bemis, of the Flower Library, Watertown.

There were eighteen libraries represented

at the meeting, and forty-three librarians and trustees present.

An invitation was extended to the club to hold a fall meeting at the Ogdensburg Library, to view the Frederic Remington collection of Indian curios which has been presented to the Ogdensburg Library. The librarian will endeavor to secure Mrs. Remington to address the meeting.

JANE NAUGHTON, *Secretary*.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association, held in Montgomery May 3-5, inclusive, was marked with its usual enthusiasm and spirit. The program was planned to include the entire field of library activities in the state and the subjects discussed were designed to meet the most practical questions of library administration.

Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Library Association, Indianapolis, was rightly chosen as the one to launch the meeting and give it the impetus which would carry along the succeeding sessions with energy and power. His address at the first session, "The message of the book," was given as one of a series of lectures under the auspices of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

The morning session of the second day was held in the historic Senate chamber at the Capitol. Dr. Thomas M. Owen, president of the association, in his introductory remarks, enumerated the many history-making events which had taken place within its four walls.

Miss Mary Martin, assistant librarian, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, presented a paper on "College libraries—their needs and problems" in a most understanding way. The paper was followed by discussions of the subject by Miss Frances Pickett, librarian, Judson College, Marion; Miss Olive Mayes, librarian, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo; and by Mr. Joseph A. Boyd, librarian, State Normal School, Troy.

The University of Alabama, situated in Tuscaloosa, is devoutly hoping and ardently working for a new library building. Miss Alice S. Wyman, the university librarian, told much of their campaign plans for the new building, which is to be called "The Amelia Gayle Gorgas Memorial Library" in honor of the mother of Gen. William C. Gorgas, famed for his brilliant sanitary work in the Canal Zone. Mrs. Gorgas presided for a period of twenty-four years over the library, as she did also over the affections and the

well-being of the students of the days gone by. There could be no more fitting monument to so noble a woman than a splendid, modern, adequate library structure.

Prof. J. R. Rutland, librarian, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, gave a very vivid description of "Libraries in Alabama high schools—conditions and needs." He spoke from abundant experience, having been state high school inspector for a number of years. This was followed by a discussion of the "Alabama rural school library system" by Mrs. R. L. Faucett, president of the State School Improvement Association.

The entire body adjourned at noon to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, where luncheon was served.

The afternoon was devoted to round table discussions. A few of the topics presented were, "Present library policy of the Carnegie Corporation"; "U. S. government and state documents"; "Care of magazines and periodicals," etc.

One of the features of the afternoon was a visit to the State and Supreme Court Library, as well as to the State Historical and Reference Library of the Department of Archives and History.

The evening session was held in the auditorium of the Carnegie Library where the members of the association and their friends were given a most interesting paper, "The library and community service," by Mr. Carl H. Milam, director of the Birmingham Public Library. Two other papers of the evening were "Libraries in Alabama charitable and correctional institutions," by Rev. W. D. Hubbard, chaplain to the Alabama penitentiary, Montgomery, and "The work of law libraries," by Mr. Charles F. White, librarian, Birmingham Bar Association.

After the evening adjournment, Miss Laura Martin Elmore, librarian of the Carnegie Library, with the members of her staff and board of trustees, entertained the association in a most charming manner with an informal reception.

The morning session of the last day, held in the auditorium of the Carnegie Library, was one of intense interest. Miss Randolph Archer, librarian, Public Library, Talladega, and Miss Mollie Norman, Union Springs, discussed "County library extension"; Miss Fannie Tabor, librarian of the Avondale branch of the Birmingham Library, gave a paper on "Children's books and reading," and Mr. J. R. Rutland, "The Alabama teachers' and young people's reading circle."

Besides the foregoing papers, there were a number of informal talks on various subjects, including a discussion of "Books that please men," by Mr. Henry N. Sanborn.

As a fitting climax to an already happy and eventful meeting, the association was taken by auto out into the country to visit one of the now fast disappearing types of ante-bellum plantation homes, where tea was served by the most gracious hostess, Mrs. Fannie Drespring, assisted by her happy, smiling black mammy, a relic of the olden days in the Southern South.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; first vice president, J. R. Rutland, Auburn; second vice president, Alice S. Wyman, University; third vice president, P. W. Hodges, Montgomery; secretary, Gertrude Ryan, Montgomery; treasurer, Laura M. Elmore, Montgomery. Executive council (in addition to the officers), Carl H. Milam, Birmingham; Olive Mayes, Montevallo; Frances Pickett, Marion; Lena Martin, Cadsden; and Miss Randolph Archer, Talladega.

GERTRUDE RYAN, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, EASTERN DISTRICT

The meeting held on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, June 7, at the Social Service Library in Boston, was a pronounced success. Thirty-two were present, representing educational, engineering, industrial, public utilities, social, and general library interests.

Mr. L. A. Armistead, librarian of the Boston Elevated, spoke on "Interdependence and the need for a reservoir library." He said that he had, in the interests of his organization, used every library in Boston, and that he felt keenly the need for co-operation in the purchase of books. "If you will buy 'A,' we shall not need to, but shall do our share by buying 'B.'" Of course, this refers to books that serve special interests, some of which cost \$10 and upwards, and simply have to be bought by one or more concerns. He says the Boston Elevated has some storage room for itself at one of the terminal stations, but that there lacks a central reservoir library. Mr. Armistead emphasized the importance of all indexes, and as a result there is likely soon to be a central registration of the availability of special indexes, like the Readers' Guide, Industrial Arts Index, Street Railway Journal index, etc.

Mr. Ralph A. Power, librarian of the Bos-

ton University College of Business Administration, spoke on "Problems of a library in process of formation." His problems included those of book selection (need for experts in various departments to vouch for the publications that come within their specialties), of classification, cataloging, bibliographies, illustrations, research material, etc. He called attention to the need for trained library experience, as well as for knowledge in a special field. Boston University plans to form this coming year a nucleus for a commercial museum in connection with the business library.

Mr. Waldo A. Rich, Jr., of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, spoke on "Centralization of merchandise catalogs." He considered this from the standpoint of the Information Clearing House of Boston, now in its fifth year. The clearing house has had a most successful career among its members, but it has not succeeded in giving the service of which its possibilities allow to the large field of business which should be opened to it. Its value is first, perhaps, in that it is a time saver; this should mean a saving of money. Then by getting more detailed and complete information than is ordinarily obtained, it should be more valuable. The subject on which the Information Clearing House intends to reach a greater field of service is trade catalogs, as it intends to index the specialization of local business in conjunction with a central bureau of merchandise catalogs. The only limits to the field of service for this information bureau are those set for it by its users. The centralization of trade catalogs will be one more step for the service it can render, and is not for a source of profit.

Miss Margaret Watkins, librarian of the Social Service Library, spoke on "The possibilities of the Social Service Library." This is a free reference and lending library, consisting of a valuable collection of over 51,000 books, reports, and pamphlets relating to the various movements, educational, medical, philanthropic, and economic, which are broadly classed under the head of social service. To the recent graduates of the School for Social Workers the Social Service Library, which for three years has been established in connection with the school, is well known, and, in addition to the direct service given to the students, the library tries to serve the large body of social workers, both professional and volunteer, in Boston and the vicinity. Over twenty years ago the Boston Children's Aid Society realized that

there was need for such a library, and began collecting annual reports of societies and institutions, national, state and municipal publications, as well as books on social questions. All these were used continually by social workers of Boston and they now form the nucleus of the present library.

Mr. Thomas J. Homer, compiler and editor of the new Union List (with Subject Index) of Current Serials received in this vicinity, in course of publication by the Boston Public Library, reported progress upon the work, especially by way of contributions of titles from many different libraries. About fifty libraries are co-operating in the sending of titles, and as the co-operating organizations include not only the leading general libraries, but a large number of special libraries, it is believed that the great assemblage of titles will be notably comprehensive. Speaking of the need of closer inter-working and co-ordination of the libraries in this vicinity, Mr. Homer laid especial stress upon the proposition to install and maintain in Boston a union catalog of current accessions not only of periodicals but also of books. The *modus operandi* would be very simple. The libraries would co-operate to form what might be known as the Massachusetts Union Catalog Association, and would contribute in appropriate proportions toward the installation and maintenance of a union catalog of their more important accessions. Each library would prepare two extra cards for each of these accessions. Such cards would be for the union catalog, to be filed respectively under author and subject. The catalog would rapidly expand and would soon become a decided convenience and time-saver. It would also be of great assistance toward the avoidance of unnecessary duplication, and, conversely, toward the acquirement of *desiderata*.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, presented a paper on "Following legislative action," in which she described her efforts to keep posted on the bills in which the Union was actively interested, and to follow as well as possible the course of general social welfare legislation, particularly those measures with which the women's clubs were concerned. There are really two phases to the work: direct legislative action, and legislative information. For these two types of work two distinct types of information are required. For the purposes of legislative action it is essential to secure advance information, the kind of information that isn't apt

to appear in printed form, and this can safely be secured only from authoritative sources and by personal effort and acquaintance. For the general information service, for following what is really legislative history, there are adequate means. The equipment is quite simple, and consists largely of the following material: Revised Laws and Acts and Resolves to date; a file of the bills of the session just ended dealing with social welfare matters, as well as a selected list of bills for several years back, with record of action on same; the daily journal of House and Senate; Bulletin of Committee Hearings and Legislative Action; daily bulletin of hearings; daily calendar of both branches; and a number of special directories and reference tools, as the Manual of the General Court, list of committees, list of members of the General Court, with their districts, biographical sketch of members, and legislative roll call for the preceding year. In order to have information quickly available a card list was made of the state representatives and senators, giving their addresses, pertinent facts in their biographies, and their record on certain bills, if they had previously been in the legislature, also their districts, with the towns and wards included. This was cross indexed by senatorial and representative districts, and again by towns. The daily papers, particularly the *Advertiser*, which gives much prominence to legislative news, and such special publications as *Practical Politics*, and the departmental reports of the Commonwealth, supplemented the equipment.

H. B. Alvord, of the Aberthaw Construction Company, said, in effect, that in any new propaganda it was always necessary to spread the information concerning it as widely as possible, and that this must be done by mutual interchange of ideas between people and associations. However, there is a danger which is likely to be encountered in this line of propaganda, in that there will not be sufficient financial reserve, which will be of a permanent value, even though small at the beginning. Money is the standard of value in all economic matters, and any propaganda which is to be of lasting value will necessarily take this into account.

A. D. Smith, secretary and manager of the Information Clearing House of Boston, described the methods by which that organization gained its information, and mentioned in detail the well-known library tools and their relative value to the information service. From bibliographies he had less assistance than might be supposed and explained

their lack of fitness for the purpose of the clearing house. This is because the information required is of a nature that calls for up-to-dateness as well as selection. The usual library bibliography is too frequently comprehensive and usually of too old a date. Likewise the various indexes, major and minor, while they are in constant use and are indispensable, do not necessarily cover the whole field. The system of the bureau of building up a "where to look" was described, the end sought being to minimize as far as possible the hap-hazard method by which at present much of the information is sought. The great mass of important uncopyrighted material that is constantly coming from the press, mostly in the form of pamphlets, and which finds its way only in part to the libraries, was pointed out as a problem which it must be the task of the special librarians to solve.

Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Company, in the discussion called attention to the very large collection of magazines that his company had, which could be consulted but not borrowed. They are for sale in sets. He also noted that one of the library schools is to make a checklist of indexes as a feature of thesis work.

The resolution of the meeting was to the effect that the matter of co-ordinating special libraries be left to the Information Clearing House, with the understanding that a later meeting be called, probably in the autumn, to hear its report.

G. W. LEE.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The regular school year will close Friday, June 23. Informal commencement exercises will be held in the main classroom. Dr. A. E. Bostwick will give the main address. More than twenty of the students will go to the meeting of the A. L. A. the following week.

Visiting lecturers and their subjects have been as follows: May 12-13, Dr. Frank P. Hill, "Library buildings"; June 2, Mr. F. K. Mathiews, chief Boy Scout librarian, "Books for boys"; June 3, Dr. G. E. Wire, "Library housekeeping."

Circumstances compelled a change in the plan of this year's course in "Library buildings." Instead of being given as a whole by Mr. Eastman, as in preceding years, lectures on various phases of the subject were given by Mr. Eastman, Mr. N. L. Goodrich, of Dart-

mouth College, and Dr. Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library. The amount of required reading was also increased.

The school has been represented by the faculty and students at eight of the library institutes conducted under the general direction of the New York Library Association.

The first course of the summer session began May 31. Twenty-one are in attendance. Several others are enrolled for the second course which begins June 21. Miss Jennie D. Fellows, who, for several years, has taught cataloging in the summer session, is unable to do so this year. Miss Sabra W. Vought (1901) will teach in her place. Fuller details of the summer session will appear in a later number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The juniors have the faculty and seniors a boat ride to Kingston Point, May 27.

The seniors have selected the following subjects for their graduation bibliographies:

- Bailey, Beulah. A contribution to a bibliography of publications on New York colonial history (1899-1915).
 Brown, Ruth L. The industries and resources of Vermont.
 Davis, Earl H. A digest of the laws of the various states regulating trusts and monopolies in force Jan. 1, 1914.
 Driscoll, Marie M. Books and references on Reading, Pa.
 Emerson, Ralf P. A contribution to the bibliography of America drama, 1850-1880, being an author and title list of plays published and printed.
 Furbeck, Mary E. Guide to the bulletins of the University of the State of New York.
 Haynes, Marguerite. An annotated list of portraits and paintings in the public buildings and institutions of the Capitol district: Albany, Schenectady and Troy.
 Hull, Edna M. Recent views on the duties of citizenship.
 Kemmerer, Leila. Union list of periodicals in the Capitol district (Albany, Troy and Schenectady), exclusive of the New York State Library.
 Laws, Helen M. Occupational hygiene, 1910-15 (inclusive).
 Meisel, Max. A bibliography of the pioneer century of American natural history and its institutions, 1769-1865.
 Miller, Wharton. List of books and separates on the history of bookbinding, and on special forms of binding.
 Oberholtzer, Katherine A. Bibliography of domestic economy, supplementing a similar bibliography by R. K. Shaw, 1901.
 Price, Marian. Contributions to a bibliography of genetic psychology.
 Shields, Ethel A. Civil war in fiction.
 Webb, William. Albany congress in 1754.
 Winslow, Amy. Irish plays and playwrights.

STUDENT APPOINTMENTS

Senior

- Ruth L. Brown, reference librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.
 Mary E. Furbeck, cataloger, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.
 Marguerite B. Haynes, assistant, Minneapolis Public Library.
 Edna M. Hull, cataloger, University of Washington Library, Seattle.
 Katherine A. Oberholtzer, assistant, legislative refer-

ence department, Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
 Ethel A. Shields, reference librarian, Iowa State Teachers' College Library, Cedar Falls.

Junior

- Earl W. Browning, head of applied science department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Earl H. Davis, legislative reference librarian, North Dakota State Library Commission, Bismarck.
 Grace I. Dick, assistant, Bushwick branch, Brooklyn Public Library.
 Odine Domaas, assistant, Norges tekniske Høiskole Bibliotek, Trondhjem.
 Mildred R. Forward, librarian, City Normal School, Rochester, N. Y.
 Helen M. Harris, assistant, Minneapolis Public Library.
 Alice L. Knapp, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.
 Elizabeth W. Little, assistant, Wells College Library.
 Mary N. MacKay returns to the Michigan State Library, Lansing, as head of the special library department.
 Wharton Miller, assistant librarian, Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library.
 Alice E. Mills, assistant in catalog department, Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
 Anne M. Mulheron, head of order department, Los Angeles, Cal., Public Library.
 Ruth Norton, assistant, Wesleyan University Library.
 Rachel Ogle, head of circulation department, Iowa State Teachers' College Library, Cedar Falls.
 Barbara H. Smith, cataloger, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.
 Mary A. Tawney returns to a new position in the St. Paul Public Library.
 A. Eugene Vater returns to Purdue University Library as reference assistant.

The following students have been engaged for summer work:

- Esther Betz, instructor, University of Michigan Summer Library School.
 Carl L. Cannon, assistant, Newark, N. J., Free Public Library.
 Edith Edwards, assistant, Webster branch, New York Public Library.
 James L. Hodgson and Mary I. O'Sullivan, catalogers, reference catalog section, New York Public Library.
 F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The class room work in the third term consists largely of courses of lectures upon special subjects. Mr. Eastman's usual course on library buildings was given in April. Mr. Stevens' courses on printing and on technical books ran through the term. Miss Cowing has given four lectures on children's books, Miss Julia A. Hopkins four lectures on civic institutions, and Miss Anna Tyler two lectures on story-telling, with an additional story hour. Single lectures have been given by Miss Harriet A. Wood, in charge of school work of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library; by Miss Kathleen Jones of the McLean Hospital Library, Waverley, Mass.; by Miss Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School; and by Mr. Mathews, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts of America.

Three very pleasant out-of-town trips have

been made during the term: the first to the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains, spoken of last month. The second of these trips took place on May 19 when we went, by invitation, to East Orange, where Miss Hinsdale, class of 1898, is librarian. Automobiles met us at the station and we visited first the two attractive little branch library buildings, and then inspected the main building that has recently been enlarged. A tea party put the finishing touch to a delightful afternoon. On June 14 the class made its annual visit to Garden City to inspect the Doubleday, Page & Company printing establishment.

The entrance examinations for the class of 1917 were held on June 2nd with very gratifying results. Over forty of those examined were able to qualify, and the choosing of the twenty-five to be accepted was rendered both difficult and interesting.

ALUMNI NOTES

Katharine P. Ferris, 1912, who went as cataloger to the Kings County Free Library in Hanford, Cal., has recently been made librarian.

Martha Albers, 1914, has been made an assistant in the banking house of Bonbright & Company in New York.

Janet E. Hileman, 1915, who since graduation has been in the children's department of the Hamilton Fish Park branch of the New York Public Library, has been made children's librarian at the Public Library of New Castle, Pa.

Mildred Maynard, 1915, assistant in the children's department of this library, has been made supervisor of children's work in the Public Library of Waterloo, Iowa.

CLASS OF 1916 APPOINTMENTS

In addition to the appointments in the class of 1916, listed in May, the following have been made:

Helen L. Crowe returns to the staff of the Chicago Public Library.
 Mary A. Eastman is to become a member of the training class for children's librarians of the Cleveland Public Library.
 Elsie R. Friedmann, assistant, reference catalog division, New York Public Library.
 Clara Gravez, assistant, catalog reference department, Cincinnati Public Library.
 Louise Douglas Coulter-King, assistant, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Edith May Patterson, first assistant, Public Library, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.
 Genevieve Pierson, assistant, Tompkins Square branch, New York Public Library.
 Hilda M. Rankin, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Truman R. Temple, librarian, Public Library, Leavenworth, Kansas.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The last junior visits of the year were to the libraries at Newark and East Orange.

Miss E. Kathleen Jones, librarian of the McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., gave an address to the juniors on "Books in hospitals," May 19.

Miss L. E. Stearns lectured to the juniors on "Reminiscences of a pioneer," May 31, and the students had the pleasure of meeting her at tea afterwards.

Mr. E. L. Pearson, editor of publications of the New York Public Library, gave two lectures on "Library publications" to the juniors.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse gave a supplementary course of six lectures on United States documents to the juniors. The general subject was "United States foreign relations," and the work was conducted as a seminar.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission, spoke to the members of the senior class on "The Indiana Library Trustees' Association," May 22.

Seniors of the reference and cataloging and school and college courses visited the library of J. P. Morgan, May 16.

Saturday evening, May 13, the juniors entertained the faculty and seniors at a circus. Some of the feats were unequalled by any presented by Barnum. The usual spring outing to West Point by boat occurred Saturday, May 20.

The work of the juniors for the war sufferers this year was sent to the Polish Victims' Relief Fund.

Mr. Samuel Tsu-Yung Seng received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Columbia University, in addition to the diploma from our school.

On June 3, thirty-nine persons took the entrance examinations at the school and fifty in other parts of this country and abroad.

The final exercises of the school took place on June 3, at 11 a. m. Mr. Charles Howland Russell, secretary of the board of trustees, presided and bestowed the diplomas. Mr. W. W. Appleton, chairman of the committee on circulation, gave the certificates. Dr. Harry Lyman Koopman's address was entitled "The librarian himself." After the exercises many of those present visited the schoolroom and examined the theses and bibliographies. The gift of the class of 1916 was a beautiful mahogany tea tray.

The list of graduates receiving diplomas is as follows:

Elizabeth Voshall Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mary Ethel Clarke, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Lucy Condeff, East Orange, N. J.
 Gladys L. Crain, Newtonville, Mass.
 Caroline Hill Davis, University, Va.
 Philena A. Dickey, Washington, D. C.
 Jennie C. Engell, Tacoma, Wash.
 Dorothy Allen Goodrich, Williamstown, Mass.
 Jessica Hopkins, Paducah, Ky.
 Louise E. Jones, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Jessie Catharine MacCurdy, Toronto.
 Johanna L. Olschewsky, New York City.
 Louise Overton, New York City.
 Olivia Hebard Paine, New York City.
 Elizabeth N. Prall, Santa Ana, Cal.
 Ena Robb, Houston, Tex.
 Helen Salzmann, Kingston, N. Y.
 Samuel Tau-Yung Seng, Wuchang, China.
 Elizabeth Julia Sherwood, Ames, Ia.
 Ray Simpson, New York City.
 Maud Innes Stull, Canton, Pa.
 Grace F. Thomson, New York City.
 Robert W. Glenroie Vail, Romulus, N. Y.
 Ella E. Wagar, New York City.
 Edna H. Wilder, New Haven, Ct.

The following students received certificates:

Charlotte A. Ayres, Upper Montclair, N. J.
 Corabel Bien, Washington, D. C.
 Marguerite Boardman, Claremont, Cal.
 Anna L. Brackbill, East Petersburg, Pa.
 Frances Grace Burdick, Glenfield, N. Y.
 J. Katheryn Burnett, Westmount, Canada.
 Donald K. Campbell, Nashua, N. H.
 Helen M. Campbell, Denver, Colo.
 Virginia C. Carnahan, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 Jannette A. Chapin, Essex Junction, Vt.
 Grace L. Cook, Cananoharie, N. Y.
 Edna A. Dixon, New York City.
 Laura M. Eberlin, Spokane, Wash.
 Jennie C. Engell, Tacoma, Wash.
 Ethel M. Fair, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Ruth Fleming, Salem, Ore.
 Sheldon Fletcher, Linden, Mich.
 Claire Graefe, Sandusky, O.
 Lenore Greene, New York City.
 Mabel A. Howe, New York City.
 Perrie Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Julia B. Lanice, New York City.
 Greta Linder, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Henrietta M. Mackzum, New York City.
 Jennie Meyrowitz, Brooklyn.
 Cora P. Millard, Burlington, Ia.
 Jessie S. Millener, Ashland, Neb.
 Eunice H. Miller, New York City.
 Emma L. Pafort, New York City.
 Anne Lucile Patton, Duluth, Minn.
 Lulu Reed, Paducah, Ky.
 Leila H. Seward, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Lillian Spencer, Portland, Ore.
 Josephine M. Stults, Morristown, N. J.
 Nathalie Swift, New York City.
 Allan K. A. Wallenius, Abo, Finland.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The examination period closed June 9 and commencement activities began with the baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. Willis Howard Butler, on Sunday, June 11. Wednesday, June 14, commencement exercises were held in Harvard Church, the address being delivered by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, of Andover Theological Seminary.

Immediately after the exercises the Alumnae Association entertained at luncheon in the college, and later held their annual meeting. The president of the college gave a reception

on Wednesday evening to the graduating class, their friends, and the alumnae.

The degree of B. S. was conferred upon the following members of the four year class:

Dorothy G. Bell,	Elizabeth P. Jacobs,
Mildred Bouve,	Jessie H. Ludgate,
Louise V. Clary,	Mary A. Nimms,
Ella M. Coats,	Caroline Righter,
Elsie B. Cruttenden,	Mary E. Rogers,
Estelle L. Freeman,	Gertrude A. Shaw,
Helen P. Giere,	Margaret E. Sinclair,
Marian W. Hayward,	Lorna A. Wardwell,
Margaret G. Heimer,	Margaret M. Welch,
Isabelle B. Hurlbutt,	Marjorie Yates.

The same degree was conferred upon the following graduates of other colleges who had completed the one-year course in library science, and had offered proof of professional experience:

Marjorie M. Flanders,	Alice T. Rowe,
Madeline Junkins,	Mary L. Terrien,
Minnie W. Peri,	Beatrice Welling,
Mary B. Pillsbury,	Mildred E. Whittemore,
Lois Rankin,	Jennie B. Frost.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session, as announced in the April issue, will open July 3 and close Aug. 11. The classes will be arranged so that the different courses may be taken in two three-week periods, and the work is planned to be especially helpful to those in charge of small public libraries or teachers who have the supervision of school libraries and who are unable to undertake longer courses of study.

APPOINTMENTS

Ella R. McDowell, 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Danbury (Conn.) Public Library.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackall, special 1912-13, has been appointed librarian of the Oneonta (N. Y.) Public Library.

Mildred Bouvé, 1916, has been appointed to the position of desk assistant at the Boston Athenæum.

Isabelle Chaffin, 1915, has resigned from the Brooklyn Public Library to do some bibliographical work under Dr. Ames of Clark University.

Louise V. Clary, 1916, has received an appointment in the Phillips Exeter Academy Library as general assistant.

Marion Hayward, 1916, has received an appointment in the Penn State College Library.

Olive K. Bramhall, 1915-16, has been appointed on the cataloging staff of the New York Public Library.

Elizabeth Fanning, 1915-16, has been appointed to a position in the cataloging-reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Ada M. Johnson, 1915-16, has been ap-

pointed as general assistant in the Norfolk House Centre Library, Roxbury, Mass.

Mary M. Raymond, 1915-16, has been appointed secretary to the director of the Library School of Simmons College.

Helen A. Russell, 1915-16, has received an appointment as general assistant in the Buffalo Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gave two lectures before the Library School on April 27 and 28, his subjects being "A love of books as a basis for librarianship" and "A message to beginners."

Miss Harriet A. Wood, school librarian, Portland (Oregon) Public Library, gave two lectures before the Library School on May 19 and 20, her subject being the work of the school department of the Portland Library.

Miss Anna May Price, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, gave two lectures before the school on May 26 and 27, her subjects being "Illinois library legislation" and "Library conditions in the smaller libraries."

The last regular meeting of the Library Club for the current year took the form of a picnic and was given on the afternoon of May 29 on the upper verandas of the Woman's Building. At a business meeting held later the following officers were elected: President, Margaret Williams; secretary, Ruth Hammond; treasurer, Florence Craig.

The graduating banquet of the senior class was given in the Beardsley Hotel, June 9. The members of the faculty and their wives were the guests of the class; Miss Kate D. Ferguson, class president, acted as toast-mistress.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Reverend Charles F. Wishart, of Chicago, on Sunday, June 11, before the members of the graduating classes of the various colleges and schools of the university. Monday and Tuesday were given over to the numerous festivities connected with class day and alumni day, and on Wednesday was held, in the new armory, the formal Commencement exercises of the university, at which 942 degrees were conferred. Eleven received the degree of Bachelor of Library Science, on the recommendation of the Library School faculty. The names are as follows:

Elsie Louise Baechtold, Grinnell College, A.B., 1911.
Susan True Benson, Missouri Wesleyan College, A.B., 1909.

Jessie Elizabeth Bishop, Smith College, A.B., 1911.
Nelle Uree Branch, University of Illinois, A.B., 1907.
Mary Gladys Burwash, University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.

Marian Leatherman, Cornell University, A.B., 1907.
Marguerite Mitchell, Ohio State University, B.A., 1915.

Beatrice Prall, University of Arkansas, B.A., 1911.
Charles Holmes Stone, University of Georgia, B.S., 1912, M.A., 1913.

Alta Caroline Swigart, University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Margaret Stuart Williams, University of Texas, B.A., 1912.

Miss Jessie E. Bishop was awarded "final honors" on graduation, her grades during the two years being the best in the class.

Miss Florence R. Curtis, who has been a member of the Library School faculty for eight years, will spend next year in the University of Minnesota pursuing graduate work leading to the Master's degree. It is expected that Miss Sabra Vought, B.L.S., New York State Library School, will carry Miss Curtis' work during the coming year.

ALUMNI NOTES

Jessie E. Bishop, B.L.S., 1916, has been appointed assistant in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

Beatrice Prall, B.L.S., 1916, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Little Rock (Ark.) Public Library.

Mildred Johnson, 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, Chicago.

Mary A. Nichols, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library.

Elizabeth M. Palm, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing.

Ethel M. Stanley, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in the Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston.

Miriam Tyler, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant librarian of the John Marshall High School Library at Richmond, Va.

Dorothy Cook, 1915-16, will be reviser in the University of Illinois Library School summer session.

The following students will fill temporary positions in the University of Illinois Library during the summer: Mary G. Burwash, Mildred Johnson, Ruth Hammond, Lillie Cilley, Sallie Vaught.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Several outside lectures have been pleasant features of the past month's work. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Pub-

lic Library, gave two lectures on May 17. His subjects were "The love of books as a basis for librarianship" and "A message to beginners." He also told of the Shakespeare celebration to be given in St. Louis in June. On the same day Miss Harriet A. Wood, head of the school department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, spoke of the work of this department. Mr. William H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library paid an unexpected visit to the school on May 31 and gave his interesting lecture on the Decimal classification. He also talked informally on the work of the Cleveland library. The class rejoiced in having the opportunity of hearing Miss Stearns, who gave on June 8 her stimulating lecture on "Library spirit."

Two motion picture films have been shown recently to the students of the Library School and the School of Journalism by the department of visual instruction, University Extension Division. They consisted of four reels on "Making of a magazine," loaned by the Curtis Publishing Co., and two reels on "Making of a book," loaned from Ginn & Co. to the Library School.

Miss Louise Fernald, librarian of Great Falls (Mont.) Public Library, spent a day at the school in May.

Entrance examinations for the class of 1917 were held June 9. Closing exercises took place June 14, the commencement address, "The companionship of books," being delivered by Prof. James F. Hosc of the Chicago Normal School. President Van Hise, Hon. C. P. Cary, state superintendent of public instruction, and Mr. Dudgeon also spoke upon the occasion.

The faculty and students were invited by Miss Turvill for a picnic supper on May 20 at her country place, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester entertained the school Saturday evening, June 10.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Grace B. Darling, 1908, has resigned her position as instructor in English and home and social economics at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis. She expects to engage in social service work in New York City.

Winnie V. Foster, 1908, assistant at Marinette (Wis.) Public Library, succeeds Grace Lane, 1909, as cataloger in the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library. Miss Lane was married June 1 to Mr. Leon Maxwell Young of Promontory Point, Utah.

Florence C. Farnham, 1909, has been elected librarian of the new State Normal School, Eau Claire, Wis.

Doris Greene, 1911, will succeed Miss Farnham as cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library. She has held a similar position in Coburn Library at Colorado College.

Mary Ives, 1912, has been appointed librarian of the Oakland (Cal.) High School. She formerly held a position in the Library of Leland Stanford University.

Ethel A. Robbins, 1912, was married in May to Mr. Osman M. Camburn of Starkville, Miss. Since graduation she has been head of the loan department in Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

Lura E. Brubaker, 1913, has been chosen president of the Upper Peninsula (Mich.) Library Association.

Freda M. Glover, 1913, has received appointment as children's librarian of the East Portland (Ore.) Branch Library, beginning in August. For the past three years she has filled a similar position at Boise, Idaho.

Lynne Malmquist, 1913, assistant librarian of the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library, has resigned to take the position as manager of the Sioux City Book and Stationery Co.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackall, 1914, began her duties as librarian of the Oneonta (N. Y.) Public Library June 1.

Esther Friedel, 1914, began work in her new position in the Brownsville Children's branch, Brooklyn Public Library, June 1. For the past year she has been children's librarian in the Alleghany (Pa.) Public Library.

Doris M. Hanson, 1914, has been elected librarian of the El Paso (Texas) High School Library, beginning September 1.

Georgia Lutkemeyer, 1914, has resigned the librarianship of the Watertown (Wis.) Public Library, to become children's librarian at Sioux City, Iowa.

Julia C. Stockett, 1914, revisor in the Library School and field visitor for the Wisconsin Library School, has been elected acting-librarian of the University of Idaho, Moscow.

Frances A. Hannum, 1915, who was prevented by serious trouble with her eyes from accepting a position offered her in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library, hopes to be able to undertake the work in September.

Marie Pulling, 1915, has accepted a temporary position for the summer in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.

Ethel Stephens, 1915, who resigned her position as librarian of the Kewatin (Minn.) Public Library, has been elected assistant cataloger in the Iowa State Teacher's College, at Cedar Falls.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS—CLASS OF 1916

Anna Dewees, reference assistant, Madison (Wis.) Free Library.
 Frances M. Hogg, cataloger, Great Falls (Mont.) Public Library.
 C. Louise Jaggard, librarian, Presbyterian College, Emporia, Kansas.
 Dorothy Ketcham, fellowship, University of Indiana.
 Amy L. Meyer, librarian, Deer Lodge (Mont.) Public Library.
 Elizabeth Ohr, assistant, Indiana Library Commission.
 Clara E. Rolfs, member Training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
 Louise A. Sias, librarian, Keewatin (Minn.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Easter trip of the senior class, extending from April 21 to May 4, included visits to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and Newark. The class examined the methods of work in eleven libraries and also visited several art galleries and museums. In Washington Dr. Herbert Putnam and Mr. George F. Bowerman kindly explained to the students the special problems and purposes of their respective libraries.

A library institute was held on May 18 at the Syracuse Public Library. The librarian, Mr. Paul M. Paine, arranged an unusually excellent and varied program. The general subject of discussion was "Promoting the usefulness of the library." All the students of the University Library School attended both the morning and afternoon sessions and Miss Wandell, Miss Thorne, and Mr. Sperry of the school faculty gave short talks.

The members of the junior class gave a reception on Monday evening at the Gamma Phi Beta chapter house for the senior class of the Library School. The guests much enjoyed the reading of Bernard Shaw's play, "You never can tell," by students of the school, assisted by teachers from the English department of the College of Liberal Arts.

Miss Clara W. Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library gave a series of four lectures on children's work, May 8-10, before the students of the school.

Miss Adeline Zachert of the Rochester Public Library lectured May 19 on the subject "Story telling in community work."

Miss Lutie E. Stearns gave an address on the afternoon of the same day on "The relation of the public library to the nine great problems of the day."

ALUMNI NOTES

Aimee Peters, 1913, has been made an assistant in the library of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Mildred Van Schoick, 1912, recently mar-

ried Mr. Robert L. Watson, and is to live in Columbus, Ohio.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The spring term always brings most of the out-of-town lecturers to the school. On May 1 and 2, Miss Josephine Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, was the guest of the school, giving two lectures, one on modern fiction and one on reference work. On Monday the faculty entertained at luncheon in the classroom for Miss Rathbone.

Miss Charlotte Templeton, secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, gave two lectures on May 10 and 11 on libraries in state institutions and the work of a library commission. The members of the class and the library staff had the pleasure of meeting Miss Templeton at luncheon in the classroom after the lecture on Wednesday, May 10.

Mr. William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, visited the school on May 19 and 20. Mr. Brett lectured on the Dewey decimal classification and on the work of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns made her annual visit in June, giving a lecture on June 5 and making the graduation address the next morning. The closing exercises were held at 10 o'clock in the classroom. Certificates were awarded to the eleven young women completing the course by Harrison Jones, president of the board of trustees.

On the afternoon of June 5, the annual meeting of the Graduates' Association was held in the classroom, with the president, Miss Vera Southwick, presiding. The following officers were elected for 1916-1917: President, Miss Susie Lee Crumley; vice-president, Miss Agnes Goss; secretary-treasurer, Miss Lena Holderby; member of the executive board, Miss Grace Anderson, of the class of 1916. After the formal meeting, punch was served by the students of the school, and the graduates had the pleasure of meeting Miss Stearns.

The following students have received appointments:

Sadie N. Alison, assistant, Birmingham Public Library.
 Grace Anderson, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
 Harriet Boswell, assistant librarian, Carnegie Library, Paducah, Kentucky.
 Virginia Bowman, assistant, children's department, New York Public Library.
 Loreta Chappell, member, training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
 Zona Peck, librarian, Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director.*

Review

SWEM, EARL G. A bibliography of Virginia. Part I, Containing the titles of books in the Virginia State Library which relate to Virginia and Virginians, the titles of those books written by Virginians, and of those printed in Virginia. . . . Richmond: Davis Bottom, Supt. of Public Printing. 767 p. 50c. (Bull Va. State Library. Ap.-O., 1915. Vol. 8, nos. 2-4.)

The longest-established English community in America, dating from the Jamestown settlement of 1607, with a history second to none in variety and extent and in picturesqueness of incident, having an unrivaled background of romance and tradition, battle-ground of Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil wars—with all these advantages how meagre a showing does the Old Dominion make on the shelves and in the catalogs of the average library!

Various explanations come to mind: the great Virginians, makers of history and not narrators of it; the state's manuscript treasures subject to unusual vicissitudes, making serious modern investigation most difficult; the population now, as always in the past, rural and widely scattered, with few large communities; printing presses always few in number, etc.

But it is becoming apparent that there is an accumulation of manuscript sources in the state archives and in private hands, almost unused, and a mass of printed matter, little known, issued in small editions and at out-of-the-way places.

For many years the splendid *Magazine* of the Virginia Historical Society and Pres. Tyler's *William and Mary College Quarterly* wrought almost alone and unaided; but within the last decade or so there has been a notable revival of interest in the state's historic past, and in this revival the State Library has assumed the leadership. Its work is in two lines: historic (including such publications as the notable "Journals of the House of Burgesses" 1619-1776, lists of Revolutionary soldiers from Va., etc.) and bibliographic. The latter department is in charge of the assistant librarian, Earl G. Swem, who has already prepared several notable special contributions to Virginia bibliography. He now issues the first part of "A bibliography of Virginia" to be completed in four volumes. It is issued as *Bulletin Virginia State Library* Vol. 8, nos. 2, 3 and 4 (pages 31-767).

This instalment is a simple author list of such Virginiana as is now possessed by the Virginia State Library (about 7000 titles), based on the style of the familiar Library of Congress printed cards and giving, in most cases, the library call number.

Noes are few, but admirable in form and clearness, in fact the whole work shows the careful librarian.

The appendix of 22 pages contains a list of bibliographies of the state and there is a good index of nearly 100 double-column pages, giving subjects, titles, places of publication, printers, etc.

Part 2, nearly ready for publication will cover the colonial and state documents while the remainder of the work is to include Virginiana not in the State Library, 10,000 to 15,000 titles as estimated. Its completion will place Virginia in that small group of commonwealths possessing a satisfactory and usable state bibliography.

C. A. FLAGG.

Librarians

ALLEN, Mary W., Pratt 1900, who has been bibliographer of the New International Encyclopædia, has been appointed to a bibliographical position in the Rockefeller Foundation.

ANDERSON, Edwin H., director of the New York Public Library, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University at the commencement exercises, June 8.

AYLESWORTH, Mrs. Allison, of the 1916 winter school of the Riverside Public Library has been appointed the librarian of the Hemet Public Library, Hemet, Cal.

CARMICHAEL, E. Lois, who has been on leave of absence from the Grand Rapids Public Library service all winter, has resigned her position as librarian of the Buchanan School branch and plans to enter another line of work.

CONANT, Genevieve, N. Y. State Library School, 1913, will be one of the instructors again this year at the Chautauqua Summer Library School.

COOK, Leeson Hay, Illinois, 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Warrensburg (Mo.) State Normal School.

DAWS, S. O., for several years librarian of the State Law Library of Oklahoma, died in

Mangum in that state Mar. 23. He was born in De Kalb county, Missouri, Dec. 28, 1848. He served in the Confederate Army during the last year of the Civil War, and about 1870 he moved to Texas, where he lived for several years teaching school. He was one of the organizers of the Farmer's Alliance of the state, and at one time was national lecturer of the organization. In 1898 he moved with his family to Washita county, Oklahoma. In 1905 he assisted in organizing the Farmer's Union of the two territories and later during the same year founded the *Indianapolis Union Signal*, a farmer's newspaper. He printed this paper at Cordell for a short time, but later moved it to Shawnee, where he published it until a short time before statehood. He was elected president of the Farmer's Union in 1905 and served until he was appointed state librarian. He served as state librarian by reappointment until 1915, when he resigned on account of ill health.

GRANT, Thirza E., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has resigned her position as reference assistant in Oberlin College Library to join the faculty of Western Reserve Library School at Cleveland.

HAMILTON, William J., N. Y. State Library School, 1912, has resigned his position in the shelf department of the New York Public Library, to succeed C. S. Thompson as assistant librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

HEDRICK, Ellen, N. Y. State Library School, 1902-03, has resigned as cataloger at Yale University Library, to take charge of the recataloging of the University of California Library, Berkeley.

HERDMAN, Margaret M., Illinois, B.L.S., 1915, at the close of the present academic year will resign her position as assistant in charge of the Library of Philosophy, Psychology and Education at the University of Illinois, to accept the librarianship of Rockford College at Rockford, Ill.

HICKS, Frederick C., law librarian of Columbia University, had an article in the *New York Sun* of April 16, discussing the question, "Was Shakespeare a lawyer," and including a bibliography of books and magazine articles in English on the law in Shakespeare's plays and poems. The article was copied in *Case and Comment*, vol. 22, no. 12, and is now reprinted in a separate pamphlet.

HOLMES, Florence I., N. Y. State Library School, B.L.S., 1912, is cataloging temporarily at the Kingston (N. Y.) City Library.

KNEESHAW, Faye T., has been appointed assistant in the San Diego County Free Library.

LONDON, Fred, formerly on the editorial staff of the London (Ont.) *Free Press*, succeeds W. O. Carson as librarian of the London Public Library. Mr. London is a graduate of the Western University.

McLACHLAN, Rachel, is the newly appointed librarian of the public library of Beechwood, Ont. This library, established two years ago, now comprises 694 volumes.

NOLAN, Dr. Edward J., librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Villanova College, June 7, in recognition of the work accomplished during his connection of fifty-four years with the Academy of Natural Sciences.

PERKINS, Marsh O., librarian in Windsor, Vt., since 1908, died Feb. 10.

PRICE, Helen L., Illinois, B.L.S., 1900, has resigned her position as assistant in charge of school libraries under the Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners, to accept the librarianship of the New University High School, Oakland, California.

QUIGLEY, Margery C., N. Y. State Library School, 1915-16, will be an instructor in the University of Missouri Summer Library School.

SHAVER, Mary M., N. Y. State Library School, 1906-07, will be one of the instructors at the Chautauqua Summer Library School, July 8-August 18.

STEVENS, Mrs. Alice F., who has been a cataloger of public documents at the Library of Congress, resigned in May.

STONE, Charles H., Illinois, B.L.S., 1916, has been appointed librarian of the Oklahoma College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Stillwater.

TOPPING, Elizabeth R., N. Y. State Library School, 1909-10, has gone to the Public Library at Everett, Wash., as acting librarian.

WALKER, Kenneth C., Pratt 1914, at present head of the technical department of the New Haven Public Library, has been appointed an assistant in the technical department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

WALLACE, Charlotte E., Pratt, 1897, head of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library, was married April 15 to Dwight Clark, of Pittsburgh.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Islesboro. At its annual meeting in March the town voted to build a library building upon a lot previously acquired, appropriated \$500 for this purpose, and voted to accept \$500 which had already been collected by private subscription and any other sum or sums that may be presented. An additional \$500 was appropriated for maintenance. Building and finance committees are now hard at work and expect to have the building completed before the year ends. Islesboro has had a free public library since 1902, but has not had a separate library building.

Kenduskeag. The Public Library building which was erected by Mrs. Nellie A. Rust, of Newtonville, Mass., in 1914, has been deeded to the town as a memorial to Mrs. Rust's parents. The conditions imposed are that the building shall be maintained as a library for the public, and that the W. C. T. U. shall have such use of it as shall not conflict and be inconsistent with the purpose for which it was intended and that the organization shall have the control and management of it as regards rules and regulations, including the character of all reading matter.

Milo. The library building was destroyed by fire on Feb. 6. The Women's Christian Temperance Union by strenuous effort had started a library and reading room in 1909 and the town had made it a free library by appropriating each year for its support four hundred dollars. At the time of the fire 400 books were out on loan and these with the insurance and gifts received will nearly make up the 2100 books the library had on its shelves. A movement is on foot to secure a Carnegie building, and its progress will be watched with interest.

Winthrop. On Monday, June 5, ground was broken for the new Bailey Memorial Library. School children in a long procession marched with flags flying to meet Charles M. Bailey, the donor, and escorted him to the ground near the high school, where the library is to be built. After music and a prayer, Mr. Bailey turned the first sod and made a short speech, announcing his intention of being present Oct. 1, when the building is to be completed. Oct. 24, when Mr. Bailey will be 95 years old, has been suggested as the date for dedication.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Barnstead. A new public library building is to be erected here in memory of the late Oscar Foss, by his widow. It will be of brick and stone with a slate roof. The interior will be of oak. The building will be 27 by 46 and contain a reading room, town offices and vault for town records, and it will house the large library the town owns. Work has already begun.

VERMONT

Colchester, Winooski. The library has received from Mrs. Goodrich, widow of Prof. John E. Goodrich, a number of valuable books from his library; and from Troop K, 2d Cavalry, the books in the troop library numbering some 200 volumes. The Ladies' Progressive Study Club gave the library the proceeds from a recent play, amounting to \$81.

Hyde Park. Work has been started on the new library building.

Johnson. By the will of Mrs. Cornelia Holton, of Waterbury, the residue of her estate (amount to about \$400) is left to the Public Library here.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst, Mass. Agric. Coll. L. Charles R. Green, lbn. (Report—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1915.) Accessions, 4005; total, 48,411. Home use, 9324. Receipts, \$6804.27; expenditures, \$6804.27, including \$2333.92 for books, \$1689.70 for periodicals (plus a special appropriation of \$155 for scientific periodicals), and \$1410.23 for binding.

Athol. After considerable discussion the plans for the new Carnegie Library, submitted by W. H. & Henry McLean Co., of Boston, have been approved, with a few minor changes, and have been forwarded to Carnegie Corporation for approval.

Beverly Farms. The new Beverly Farms library of marble and terra cotta brick is fast nearing completion. The grounds surrounding the structure were given to the village by Misses Louisa P. and Katherine P. Loring, of Boston. The basement of the building will provide a lecture room and electric lights set in tall, ornate bronze standards will add to the beauty of the architectural lines. It is thought that Oliver Wendell Holmes' desk, which was in the old library, will be given a special niche in the new structure.

Boston. Mass. State L. Charles F. D. Bel-den, lbn. (Annual report—year ending November 30, 1915.) Accessions of books were 4673, of pamphlets, 3870. Expenses (covered by state appropriations), \$36,328.34, including salaries \$15,010, books \$7100.54, binding \$1434.30, card catalog for public use \$5208.71, cataloging and indexing \$1298.77. The work of recataloging the State Library was begun on October 1, 1914, and during the year 39,898 volumes were cataloged and 36,462 cards typed and filed. The trustees recommended an appropriation of \$5000 to continue this important work, and also asked for the appointment of a trained reference director for the legislative department.

Boston. The proposed addition to the Public Library on Blagden street will provide for new boilers outside the main structure and give ample accommodation for the branch department and its deposit collection. There will also be room for the overflow cases of books in the corridors and basement of the central building, there being space for five stories of steel bookstacks, with room for about 450,000 volumes. The new building will conform to the general architectural style of the Blagden street front of the main building, although not identical in treatment or material. The building line is not continuous and the new structure is not, architecturally speaking, an addition to the existing building. In the basement will be the shipping department, in the rear, the new boiler room, connecting directly with a large coal storage subcellar; on the first floor, workrooms of the branch department and from the first to the fifth floor will be the stacks, opening from the corresponding stacks in the present building. On the upper floor will be the printing and binding departments. The architect is Joseph McGinniss.

Boston. At a meeting in the chapel of the Old South Church, in May, public support of the work of the General Theological Library at 53 Mt. Vernon street and of its free service of books to New England ministers, was urged. Gen. Francis H. Appleton, chairman of the library's board of directors, reviewed the work since the day of its foundation in 1862. Rev. Alexander Mann gave details of the work. "There are about 6000 ministers in the various Protestant communions of New England," he said, "and of that number 2006 last year used the library, about 30,000 books being sent out, most of them to little towns and villages far away from the life of the great cities. It costs the ministers nothing

more than a postcard, and the books are sent and returned free of charge of the recipients." The library has a valuable collection of books, and its reading room has an average attendance of something like 100 readers a day. The library has a modest endowment of something like \$22,000, the income of which can be used only for the purchase of books, and it is hoped that \$150,000 may be forthcoming to build on the rear lot a two-story brick building, which would be fireproof, for the storing of books on the first floor and for a reading room on the second.

Boston. Work will be pushed during the summer on the new library of the Boston University Law School, which will be constructed at a cost of \$50,000 from a fund of which one-half will be given by alumni and friends of the school and an equal amount by the trustees of the university. The new library will mean the addition of another story to the present school building on Ashburton place and plans for it have already been drawn by Kilham & Hopkins, architects. The present library now occupies part of the second floor on the Ashburton place front of the building, but it has always been badly lighted and poorly ventilated and has never accommodated the entire student body. The new library will consist of an entirely new fifth floor, starting 10 feet back from the façade and running the entire depth of the building to the rear wall. The setback of 10 feet from the Ashburton place front has been planned so that the proportions of the present beautiful Grecian façade may be preserved. It will also provide an outdoor terrace where reading and studying may be pursued in hot weather. The new library will be exceptionally well lighted, as it will have windows on all four sides in addition to numerous skylights.

Boston Athenæum. Charles Knowles Bolton, lbn. (Annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 3640; withdrawals, 36; total, 264,531. Circulation, 36,621. Shares held by trustees and proprietors, 795; receipts from assessments and fines, \$6789.70. Expenses, \$11,834.82, covering books, periodicals, newspapers, binding and expenses of repairing department. In 1915, 657 photographs, engravings and maps (including 312 gifts) were placed in the library. Through privileges granted by the proprietors, the total of non-proprietors using the library in 1915 was 661. The home of the Athenæum has been enlarged from three to five floors, modernized and made fireproof. Several new

features have been added, such as a separate room for children, rest rooms, and space for a roof-garden on the fifth floor, while greater opportunity for art exhibitions is offered on the second floor. Many interesting gifts have been received. A remarkable collection of old valentines which illustrate by picture and poetry, British manners and customs in costume and sentiment, of more than half a century ago, was purchased; a bibliography of books and articles relating to George Washington and Mount Vernon, comprising 5000 cards, was completed at the expense of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union; and a card catalog already including some thousands of examples has been prepared of such heraldic devices as have been used within the present boundaries of the United States from the earliest times.

Brookline P. L. Louisa M. Hooper, lbn. (59th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 4182; lost or withdrawn, 907; total, 89,663. Circulation, 230,913. New registration, 2425; total, 11,207. Receipts, \$35,348.74; expenses, \$34,553.47, including salaries \$20,575.61, books and maps \$4676.96, binding \$847.26, music and pictures \$231.26, periodicals \$908.44.

The branch at Coolidge Corner was moved in December to new and larger quarters, made necessary by the increased use of the branch.

Granby. After first refusing to accept the offer, Granby voters at a special meeting, May 10, decided to go ahead and accept \$5000 from the Carnegie Corporation for a library building.

Northampton. An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made by the city council for the long-needed steel stacks in the Forbes Library.

Worcester. These items from the 56th annual report of the Public Library may interest other librarians. The one-cent fine system is successfully operating in the children's department, but the library would like to dispense with fines altogether. "Community rooms" established in basements of all three branch libraries have proved very useful for story-telling, club meetings, and other kinds of library extension work. A rental of \$3 per evening is charged for political gatherings. "Library classes" from high and grammar schools were managed regularly and successfully during the year. Per capita circulation was 4.2; 27 volumes per card-holder. The total circulation amounted to 687,087 volumes, with 227,843 books in stock. The municipal appropriation was \$60,500; the total receipts, \$74,752.22. Expenditures: books, \$13,156.11;

periodicals, \$1771.55; binding, \$4672.40; administration, \$39,980.20.

RHODE ISLAND

Cranston. Under the will of William H. Hall, of Edgewood, the residue of his \$1,000,000 estate, after certain other public bequests have been paid, is left to establish a free public library in Edgewood, a suburb of this city. The library is to be known as the William H. Hall Free Library. An interesting point will probably be raised when the question is asked whether the present Edgewood Library Association may claim the bequest for the library by becoming the William H. Hall Library. The library bequest, however, with the others, does not become operative until after the death of Mrs. Hall, with whom the whole estate is placed in trust during her lifetime.

CONNECTICUT

Unionville. Work on the foundation for the new Carnegie Library was started in May.

Waterbury. A petition, containing over 600 names, has been circulated in the east end of the city requesting the board of directors of the Bronson Library to establish a branch here. This will be presented to the board at the first opportunity. The argument is made that in the past two years, owing to the manufacturing in this part of the city, the population has more than doubled and that persons wanting to use a library cannot do so as the central library is too far away.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Altamont. Through the efforts of the Colony Club a Free Library Association has been formed here, with an enrollment of 72. The club has given \$100, the Misses Wasson, \$100 and approximately another \$100 has been subscribed. Rooms have been rented and the library will be opened as soon as possible.

Arlington. When the Arlington Reformed Church was built a year ago, a special gift was made providing for a room to be used for library purposes. The library was opened on Wednesday, May 10, and is open every Wednesday and Sunday afternoon and Saturday evening. Over one hundred books have already been contributed and one hundred dollars' worth ordered besides a considerable number of current periodicals. Miss Amy Louise Reed, Vassar College librarian, will have full charge of the ordering of books and volunteers from the college and residents

of Arlington will be on duty during the hours the room is open.

Auburn. A valuable medical and surgical library of 500 volumes left to the Seymour Library by a former trustee, Dr. William S. Cheesman, has recently been classified and cataloged. It has proved surprisingly helpful not only to the medical profession but to the laity as well, being much consulted by nurses, mothers and others. The publication of a list of "Books for business men" has stimulated the already large demand for books on efficiency, salesmanship, advertising, etc. The list was mailed to members of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and Ad Club. The formation of a lending collection of sheet music and a file of mounted pictures are among the new activities of the library.

Binghamton P. L. William F. Seward, lbn. (Annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 3441; lost or withdrawn, 1041; total, 38,995. Circulation, 197,956. New registration, 2421; total, 16,350. Receipts, \$13,647.41; expenses, \$13,205.65, including salaries \$6666.45, books \$3406.54, binding \$743.44, periodicals \$433.92. In the young people's department the issue of books from the children's desk was 45,116, an increase over the preceding year of 4158. The school libraries reported a circulation of 12,594, of which 6168 were non-fiction. The sub-stations and traveling library collections reported a circulation of 13,004, an increase of 1711 over 1914. The newspapers printed 96 volumes of library news, book reviews by members of the staff, etc., and in talks to clubs and schools about 4000 people were informed about the opportunities offered by the library.

New York City. The Appellate Division decided, May 19, that the New York Public Library is entitled to receive the \$100,000 willed by James Hood Wright to the Washington Heights Library. Mr. Wright died in 1894, but the bequest did not become payable until recently, when the decedent's sister, Elizabeth J. Wright, died. The Knickerbocker Hospital, formerly the J. Hood Wright Hospital, which was residuary legatee under the will, claimed the bequest on the ground that since Mr. Wright's death the Washington Heights Library has been absorbed by the New York Public Library, but the Court holds that the Washington Heights branch of the Public Library, at 160th street and St. Nicholas avenue, fulfills the terms of the bequest.

New York City. In an article entitled "War sends puzzled chemists to Public Library,"

the magazine section of the *New York Times* of June 11 describes some phases of the work of the technology division. According to this article, books and technical papers relating to the manufacture of explosives have been put under lock and key on account of the widespread activities of plotters, and certain works on these subjects are accessible only to those who can present credentials that will satisfy William B. Gamble, chief of the division, that they have no sinister designs which might involve this government in a breach of neutrality. This precautionary measure was adopted when members of the library staff were convinced by pictures in the newspapers that plotters who have fallen foul of the law had actually made use of the library in working out their plans.

Seneca Falls. All contracts for the construction of the new Mynderse Library building have been let. They aggregate about \$11,000, exclusive of interior fittings and furniture. It is expected to have the building finished in the fall.

NEW JERSEY

Elizabeth F. L. Charles A. George, lbn. (7th annual report—year ending December 1, 1915.) Accessions (net), 6073; withdrawn, destroyed and unaccounted for, 715; total, 49,848 (with government documents, 54,908). Circulation, 238,057; increase, 18,130. New registration, 1000; total, 12,219. Receipts, \$26,158.01; expenses, \$22,757.02, including \$13,625.14 for salaries, \$4058.14 for books, \$312.95 for periodicals, \$1087.36 for binding. Nearly 5000 additions were made to the loan print department, and during the year the circulation of mounted prints was 7357, double that of 1914.

Verona. The transfer of the Free Public Library from its present quarters in the public school to the Borough Hall will be made about August 1. If the trustees carry out their present intention to locate the proposed new \$11,000 Carnegie Library their act will mean the first step in the establishment of a civic center in the community. An option has been secured on a piece of property at the corner of Bloomfield and Montrose Avenues, which the trustees expect to purchase for about \$2500. It is expected that the future will witness the erection nearby of a municipal building, a schoolhouse and a firehouse.

PENNSYLVANIA

Braddock. Carnegie F. L. George H. Lamb, lbn. (27th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 8134; with-

drawn, 4986; total, 66,652. Circulation, 383,218. New registration, 3663; total, 15,556. Receipts, \$26,331.44; expenses, \$22,137.12, including staff salaries \$9576, books \$3107.25, binding \$1548.89; periodicals \$806.97.

A column of "Library notes" was started in one of the local papers, and amounted in the year to 997 inches in length. Other notices of library activities made a total of 2740 inches of publicity given the library by this one paper. The lesson outlines for instruction to high school classes in use of the libraries were issued in pamphlet form in the fall for the first time. The report contains a study of the Bureau of Education library bulletin (no. 25, 1915), as it forms a basis of comparison between this and other public libraries in the United States.

Chambersburg. By a unanimous vote, May 26, the city council accepted the terms of the will of Mrs. Blanche Coyle, late of this city, and will receive a legacy of \$25,000 or more to establish a free library. The town will appropriate \$1000 a year, and the school board \$500 to maintain the library, which will be known as the Coyle Free Library. When the question was up in council before, a tie vote kept the ordinance from passing. A postal card vote was taken among the taxpayers and the vote was 6½ to 1 in favor of accepting the terms of the will. Council bowed to the will of the people and voted accordingly.

Philadelphia. The *Public Ledger*, for June 6, shows the Parkway elevation of the new Free Library building upon which work will be started this summer. Remodeled to meet the changed conditions of the site, in its outward appearance it follows very closely the famous Ministry of Marine in Paris. It will be 385 x 219 feet, covering about two acres.

Pottsville. After securing a Carnegie appropriation of \$45,000 for a library building, and the offer of a site from a public-spirited Pottsville family, it looks as if the last state of the Public Library were to be worse than the first. Not only have the authorities refused to vote the increased appropriation necessary to secure the Carnegie grant, but on a technicality have held up the regular appropriation for the coming year. The reason given is that clause in the Pennsylvania constitution which prohibits the appropriating of public money for a private corporation, and the Pottsville Library Association is a private corporation, though administered for public purposes, with only *ex-officio* members from

the school board. Whether the organization of the library will be changed or the matter taken into the courts for decision, is not yet decided.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. Bernard C. Steiner, lbn. (30th annual report—year ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 20,194; lost or withdrawn, 7959; total, 334,366; circulation, 696,111. New registration, 2032; total, 44,929. Expenses, \$101,650.26, including salaries, \$55,361.63, books \$16,178.46, binding \$4538.56, periodicals \$2465.95, covered by a civic appropriation of \$50,000, miscellaneous receipts, fines, etc., amounting to \$3109.52, and the income from an endowment fund. The library system, administered by 125 officers and employees, consists of a central library building, 15 branches and two delivery stations. In addition, books are sent to 55 institutions, and, by an arrangement with the Maryland Public Library Commission, to 17 blind persons outside of the city.

The South

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. The board of trustees of the Charleston Library Society has been vested with the power to make a canvass in order to discharge the indebtedness of the society. It is probable that direct appeal to the Charleston public will be made. The amount to be raised is about \$18,000, which with \$5000 promised by Andrew Carnegie, would leave the organization free of debt.

GEORGIA

Macon. A committee from the Macon Woman's Club has filed a petition with the city authorities asking the city to take steps for the establishment of a larger and better library in this city. Mrs. E. W. Bellamy has offered to give a big lot at the corner of College street and Washington avenue as a site for the new library building.

FLORIDA

Clearwater. Bids have been received for the construction of the Carnegie Library building, but the contract has not yet been awarded.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga P. L. Margaret Stewart Dunlap, lbn. (11th annual report—year ending September 30, 1915.) Accessions (net), 3896; lost or withdrawn, 552; total, 37,455. Circulation, 131,288. New registration, 2436; total, 15,559. Receipts, \$15,627.12; expenses, \$14,754.97, including staff salaries \$6015.60, books

\$3399.24, binding \$722.25, periodicals \$360. The library maintains six county branches and one colored branch.

Knoxville. The City of Knoxville has received notice that Carnegie Corporation will build a \$10,000 library for the Knoxville negroes. The city will maintain the library.

Nashville. A movement to secure a branch library for East Nashville has been started, and application made to Carnegie Corporation for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the building.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock. To discuss plans for obtaining money to purchase a site for the proposed negro library, a mass meeting of negroes was held, in May, under the auspices of the Little Rock Commercial League, a negro organization. A proposal for the establishment of the library is under consideration by a subcommittee of the finance committee of the city council and the library board. Under the plan the negroes would donate a site acceptable to the city.

The Central West

OHIO

Chillicothe P. L. Burton E. Stevenson, lbn. (Annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 2623. Circulation, 84,726. Receipts, \$4380.35; expenses, \$5134.21; deficit, \$753.86. Salaries amount to \$2443.65; books, \$962.58; binding, \$159.29; periodicals, \$150.10. There has been an extraordinary increase in the library's activities. A fourth branch library was opened in the fall at Frankfort, and a fifth at Clarksburg. In addition 695 residents of the county hold library cards. The work of the library, however, is greatly cramped, owing to lack of funds. One feature of the library's service which has done a great deal to solve the book problem is the rental fiction list. Eight years ago there was no money in the book fund and no possibility that there would be any for many months. In desperation the librarian secured an appropriation of \$10 to purchase ten new novels to be circulated at a charge of two cents a day. That was the last appropriation ever needed, for the success of this list from the start was astonishing. To-day it provides the funds for all the current fiction bought by the library, and it has added over three thousand books to the shelves. Last year \$324.84 was taken in and 403 novels which had passed through

the rental list were placed on the shelves for regular issue. The total of circulation of rental books for 1915 was 4103.

Cincinnati. Univ. of Cin. L. Charles Albert Read, lbn. (Summary report—1906-14.) The increase in the number of volumes for the period was 21,184, making a total of 64,265 accessioned. The inclusion in the statistics of a number of special collections not yet accessioned brings the total number of volumes up to 71,428. The yearly circulation increased from 18,625 to 38,064 in the same time. "Much has been done in the way of arranging and listing the private collections owned by the library. Since 1906, the Brühl library has been cataloged, and check lists have been made for the library of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the library of Dr. Seely, and the Engineers' Club library. A careful inventory has been made of the entire stack, and the publications of the university, formerly stored in the basement in a most chaotic condition, have been arranged and counted. A collection known as the U. C. collection has been formed, which includes official publications of the university, student magazines and papers, theses presented for degrees, publications of the alumni and faculty, a file of programs and other memorabilia dating back to 1878, and a file of newspaper clippings relating to university affairs. The duplicate books have been arranged alphabetically, and will soon be listed and offered in exchange for volumes from other libraries. The catalogs of other universities and colleges have been so disposed that they can now be consulted without much difficulty, and the periodicals have been rearranged, according to subjects, in the periodical room, where a list has been posted of all the periodicals received by the University Library. A lecture on the use of the library and other sources of bibliographical information is now given each year by the librarian to all freshmen taking English I. This is followed by individual conferences with the librarian, which will later be supplemented by a series of questions now in the process of compilation."

Cleveland. In a little folder entitled "Some things the Cleveland Public Library did last year," the following information culled from the annual report is presented: "During 1915, the Cleveland Public Library conducted its work through 606 distributing agencies in addition to the Main Library. It inventoried 542,992 volumes, and was custodian for 64,000 other volumes, making a total of over 620,000 volumes, having added 57,642 volumes.

It lent 3,173,783 books for home use, or 4.96+ books per capita, estimating the population at 639,431 (government figure of July, 1914). It registered 37,521 borrowers, making a total registration of 171,610, including 64,607 children, and served 1,942,339 persons visiting the library for reading, reference or study. It supplied rooms for over 500 meetings of clubs and other organizations at the Main Library alone, and for many more at the 12 larger branches having club rooms. It conducted free library lecture and concert courses at four of the larger branches having auditoriums, besides opening these auditoriums for the use of outside agencies. It lent 3893 embossed books for the blind, 241,292 books in 21 foreign languages, and 1,392,482 books to children, or thirteen times as many books as there are children in Cleveland of the reading age. It maintained 28 home library clubs for the distribution of books in neighborhoods not reached by branches. It held story hours for children at 26 branches and also in schools, institutions, playgrounds, vacation schools and settlements. It conducted, with volunteer aid, 63 reading and debating clubs for children and young people in the club rooms of 16 branches. It circulated 121,567 books to factories, telephone offices, department stores, clubs, engine houses, churches and charitable institutions through 45 deposit stations and 65 delivery stations.

Youngstown. A branch of the Public Library has been established in the foreign department of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company for the particular convenience of the foreign speaking peoples of the city. Besides furnishing them with good reading, a second purpose is that of Americanization. There are books in six languages thus far—Hungarian, German, Italian, Croatian, Serbian and English. Additions will be made from time to time. For the present the library will be open only on Saturdays, from eight to eight.

ILLINOIS

Sheldon. The contract for the new library building has been let and work is well under way.

Urbana. President James, of the University of Illinois, has presented to the University Library a fourteenth century illuminated manuscript containing Latin translations of several works in the Aristotelian corpus; and also a copy of Aristotle's Ethics translated into Latin by Aretino and printed in 1474(?).

INDIANA

Bloomington. The city council has made a permanent appropriation of \$3100 a year to maintain a Carnegie library to cost \$31,000. Site for same has already been purchased, and work will begin at once.

Pierceton. This town has received a \$10,000 appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation for a library building.

South Bend. Hundreds of people attended the informal opening of the new Carnegie Library, on the corner of First and High streets, Friday evening, May 5. The building is of old English type of architecture, built of oriental brick with terra cotta trimmings and Queen Anne windows. The main floor is one room, divided by low partitions into the adult reading room, librarian's office and children's reading room. A room at the north end of the basement will serve as a meeting place for all civic and social organizations. The entire building is finished and furnished in fumed oak.

Warsaw. Plans have been completed and work started on the new public library building to be erected in Warsaw this year. A \$15,000 appropriation has been received from the Carnegie Corporation.

The Northwest

MINNESOTA

Duluth P. L. Frances E. Earhart, lbn. (26th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions (net), 3917; lost or withdrawn, 4303; total, 67,623. Circulation, 269,429. New registration, 7343; total, 22,063. Receipts, \$29,060.97; expenses, \$28,847.06, including salaries for staff \$10,581.36, and for janitors \$2684.06, books \$3853.32, binding \$1319, periodicals \$675. A collection of stereoscopic views was of popular appeal in one of the branches, 26,777 views being borrowed in five months. Besides the two regular branches, 17 deposit stations (15 in school buildings) were maintained, and 16 other distributing agencies. The new Harriet Beecher Stowe school building in New Duluth made special provision for a library room in the plans of the building.

St. Paul. A collection of fifty Babylonian tablets, formerly belonging to the Rev. John Wright, has been presented to the library by Miss Anne Carpenter.

St. Paul. During April the Public Library installed a collection of books relating to building construction and allied subjects in the offices of the Builders' Exchange, the membership of which is 261. It is planned to replace the collection monthly by more recent accessions, and keep with it an up-to-date list of all books of interest to builders. A public delivery station has been opened in the Church Club, Portland avenue and Dale street.

IOWA

Burlington F. P. L. Miriam B. Wharton, lbn. (29th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 2893; lost or withdrawn, 1054; total, 39,278. Circulation, 113,336; 58 per cent. fiction. New registration, 1557; total, 7254. Receipts, \$9792.16; expenses, \$9646.46, including staff salaries \$3841.82, books \$2536.78, binding \$292.29, periodicals \$204.30. The library controlled 20 collections of books in nine school buildings with a circulation among the children in 1915 of 12,847. Library stations were maintained in six other school buildings with a circulation of 14,949 volumes. A new branch library was opened at Mediapolis in October. Gifts to the library included a collection of paintings—copies of old masters—presented by Mrs. G. C. Lauman, widow of a former president of the library board; and the medical library of his father, given by Dr. H. B. Young.

Clinton F. L. Anna M. Tarr, lbn. (11th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 2597; lost or withdrawn, 826; total, 21,715. Circulation, 98,458. New registration, 980; total, 10,473; population, 26,091. Receipts, \$14,907.76; expenses, \$8840.06, including: salaries, staff, \$3535.03; janitor, \$760; books, \$2266.38; binding, \$372.87; periodicals, \$220.45. Three stations, the first the library has maintained, were opened in stores during 1915, and more will be started this year.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Public Library, May 24, lots east of the city, now city property, were selected as the site for the new library building.

MONTANA

Missoula P. L. Grace M. Stoddard, lbn. (Report—year ending May 1, 1916.) Circulation, 51,326; per cent. of fiction, 74. New registration, 686; total, 5399. Accessions, 988; total, 17,456. Receipts, 10,036.02; expenditures, \$7162.72, including salaries of librarian and

assistants, \$2903.50; books, \$1345.26; periodicals, \$231.45, and binding, \$291.83.

Missoula county is in the midst of a campaign for a county library, petitions being circulated by the Women's Clubs of the county. These petitions ask the county commissioners to enter into contract with the Missoula Public Library, so that it may serve the whole county through branch libraries, deposit stations, and traveling libraries. No difficulty is found in getting the support of the county people and in a few weeks the matter will come before the county commissioners, who are free to reject the proposition if they are so inclined.

WYOMING

Laramie. The new library proposed for the University of Wyoming came one step nearer realization June 7, when the board of trustees authorized the secretary to advertise an architects' competition for plans for the building, the plans to be submitted at the meeting of the board in December. The cost of the building planned is limited to \$100,000. Though plans are sought for the building, it is quite probable that it cannot be erected immediately. The board also approved the plan of placing a mezzanine floor in the stack room of the present library to provide additional reading room. This floor will be over the present stacks, and will make a considerable addition to the space which may be utilized by the students.

The Southwest

MISSOURI

Columbia. The addresses made at the opening of the new library building at the University of Wisconsin, Jan. 6, have been edited by the librarian, H. O. Severance, and printed in the university *Bulletin* for May. Numerous views of the library and portraits of the speakers illustrate the number.

Excelsior Springs. The corner stone of the new Carnegie Library was laid May 26. Lodges of the city attended in bodies. The new library is to cost about \$10,000.

Shelbina. In response to numerous petitions from the voters, the city council has decided to put the matter of setting aside a portion of the city revenue for the support of a Carnegie Library, to a popular vote. It is the purpose of those pushing the matter to see if a city hall and community building can be combined with the library.

KANSAS

Hutchinson. The public library board has awarded the contract for an addition to the library building, practically doubling its capacity, and representing a cost of \$20,000.

TEXAS

Galveston. An addition is to be made to the Rosenberg Library. Two lots adjoining the library property on the north side of Avenue I have been purchased by the board of directors for \$15,000. The lots were bought as a site for the proposed improvements. What the addition will consist of has not been determined, according to members of the board. One suggestion is that a large auditorium be built adjoining the building now standing at the rear, and that the present auditorium be converted for use of the library proper. The library now has approximately 60,000 volumes and about 30,000 periodicals.

The Pacific Coast

OREGON

Astoria. Mrs. F. R. Strong and Mrs. George Taylor, of Portland, daughters of the late Colonel James Taylor, have offered a part of the old Taylor homestead in this city as a free site for a public library. This offer has been tendered to the Astoria library board on condition that the county erect the required buildings here, as well as one at Seaside, and also provide funds for the maintenance of the institutions. The plan includes the establishment of branch libraries at various points in the county. The matter has been taken up with the County Court, and that body probably will provide for the necessary funds in compiling its budget for next year.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley P. L. C. B. Joeckel, lbn. (Report—year ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions, 5379; lost or withdrawn, 1510; total, 55,188. Circulation, 296,362. Registration, 8711. Receipts, \$39,736.90; expenses, \$29,950.93, including staff salaries \$12,930.05, books \$6767.53, binding \$1800.75, periodicals and newspapers \$1217.83.

Under a revision of the registration rules, the signature of a guarantor is no longer required on an application blank, verification of the address given being sufficient. Vacation privileges have been made more liberal, and Sunday opening was begun at four branches. Two duplicate catalogs were discontinued, and

call numbers henceforth will be omitted from fiction.

Berkeley. Univ. of Cal. L. J. C. Rowell, lbn. (Report—year ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions, 23,038; withdrawn, 114; total, 304,662. The library made 189 loans to other libraries (387 volumes), and borrowed 74 times (170 volumes). The reclassification and recataloging of the library was continued, but the appropriation for the work each year is insufficient to enable the library to make any real headway, when the relative number of accessions and of books recataloged is considered. The report discusses the policy to be pursued, and recommends a considerably increased expenditure so as to finish the work while the collection is still relatively small. If the present staff were quadrupled, the work would be completed in twelve years. During the year an author card was inserted in the public catalog for every book in a departmental library outside of Berkeley, except that of Lick Observatory, not duplicated by a book in the general library or in a campus department. This covers the Medical School, the College of Dentistry, Hooper Foundation, the Citrus Experiment Station, the University Farm at Davis and the Department of Anthropology. Heretofore these libraries had been represented in the general library only by shelf-lists, not in all cases complete. A card for each title represented in the new dictionary catalog is furnished at cost to the California State Library, for insertion in its union catalog of California libraries. Circulation statistics, including day, home, and overnight use, totalled 251,031, and the record of the loan desk reserve collection shows additional circulation of 99,990. Research inquiries to the number of 15,526 were handled by the reference department. The system of issuing books for vacation use installed in 1913-14 proved satisfactory and was continued. On September 1, 1914, the library formally took over the handling of exchanges from the University Press, and 1231 institutions have been placed on the list. A systematic effort was made to extend the field of exchange activities in South and Central America, China and Japan. Unusually heavy losses from the open shelves and the frequent mutilation of periodicals necessitated the removal of a considerable number of volumes and files of periodicals to the stacks.

Burlingame. The final payment on the library site has been made, and a request for aid in erecting a suitable building will soon be sent to the Carnegie Corporation.

Martinez. The contract for the erection of a \$2550 Carnegie Library, at Walnut Creek, has been awarded by the county supervisors to C. R. Hook of that town.

Oakdale. An appropriation of \$7000 has been made by Carnegie Corporation for a library building for Stanislaus county, the building to be located in Oakdale.

Yolo. The prize of \$100, which was won by Wilson Scarlett of Yolo County for the best decorated out-of-town automobile in the causeway floral parade, at Sacramento, will be donated to the library fund for the town of Yolo.

Canada

ALBERTA

Calgary P. L. Alexander Calhoun, lbn. (5th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 2464; missing, 293; lost or withdrawn, 1143; total, 25,977. Circulation, 239,123. New registration, 3371; total, 15,230. Receipts, \$22,045.76; expenses, \$20,292.33, including salaries \$11,308.73, books and binding \$1665.36, periodicals \$414.14. The population shrank from 75,000 (1914) to 67,000 (1915), owing to the war and enlistment. While there was a marked falling off in re-registration and in the circulation of fiction, non-fiction showed a total increase of 3932 over 1914; reflecting a more serious mood among citizens and emphasizing the educational influence of the library.

Newfoundland

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Grenfell Association in New York City in May, it was voted, after some discussion, to postpone the development of library work in the southern portion of the island until the whole question can be taken up with the government. Preliminary steps have been taken in New York that it is hoped may eventually lead to the erection of a suitable building for library headquarters.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Edinburgh. The report of the librarian of the Edinburgh Public Library calls attention to the demand in 1915 for books that dealt with what would be new trades in this country if they were established after the war. So great was the demand for this class of technical

books that older editions had to be replaced to bring the subjects up to date. Two men, said the librarian, had come requesting books dealing with farina mills, and he was rather surprised to find two men in that district interested in starch (used in papermaking). It appeared that while all the machinery for starch mills came from America and none from Germany, most of the starch used in this country for manufacturing purposes was of Teutonic origin. Books on several other branches of trade were also in demand.

London. The Hon. John William Fortescue, librarian at Windsor Castle, has been appointed by the government to write the official history of the war. He has been librarian at Windsor Castle since 1905, and is the author, among other publications, of "History of the British Army, 1899-1915."

Manchester. In the January-March number of the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library a short survey of the work of the library during 1915 is given. At the beginning of the year a decline in the library's activities was feared because of the war, but instead the governors have sought to "carry on" along all lines already established and to open new avenues of service wherever possible. As a result there has been not only no decline in the number of readers, but an actual increase. Obviously there have been fewer male readers, but the increasing number of women who have used the library has at times produced considerable congestion in the reading rooms. This, together with the overcrowded condition of the bookshelves, will be relieved with the completion of the new building in the course of six or eight months. As a result of the library's efforts to commence reconstruction of the library of the University of Louvain, about 6000 volumes have already been received or definitely promised. Since this appeal was first made, a movement has been started to organize an international committee for the restoration of the library. The John Rylands Library added to its own collections during the year 3060 volumes, 2670 by purchase and 390 by gift.

HOLLAND

Amsterdam. University L. Dr. C. P. Burgers, lbn. (Report—1915.) Statistics show that visitors to the library, including those who used the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana, numbered 97,000 this year, as compared to 74,600 for the year preceding. The number of books consulted also increased from 204,200 to 242,600, and the books in circulation from 23,700

to 26,600. Twenty-five hundred manuscripts and 532 maps were consulted.

FRANCE

"The ministerial order issued some little time ago by M. Painlevé, the French minister of education, affecting a reorganization of school libraries, is as interesting as it is undoubtedly important," says the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. "By this new ministerial order every public school is obliged to have a library, though two or three schools belonging to the same commune, or to a neighboring commune, may join together in forming one. The libraries are to be open to the students, to former pupils, to their parents, and to members of the school associations."

SPAIN

Valladolid. An item in the New York *Staats-Zeitung* of June 4 states that on April 23, at the tercentenary of the death of the poet Cervantes, his home at Valladolid, previously purchased by the Spanish government, was fitted out as a Cervantes museum, and it is proposed to collect there as complete a library of Cervantes literature as possible. The Spanish Infanta, wife of Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, has always claimed the warmest relations between Germany and her native land, and at her suggestion Cervantes literature originating in Germany, from the seventeenth century to our day, is to be collected and presented to this museum.

ARGENTINA

A library of 10,000 volumes, devoted exclusively to the United States, the gift of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the Museo Social Argentino of Buenos Aires, was shipped at New York, May 13, on the steamship *Voltaire*. The collection is said to be the most complete of its kind ever assembled. The gift is designed, according to the official document which will transfer it legally to the Argentine institution, "to serve as a symbol of good will and as a permanent interpretation of the thought, feelings and activities of the people of the United States in the capital of our great sister republic of Argentina." Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, of the American Association for International Conciliation, who assembled the collection, has been charged with its delivery and installation in a hall set apart for it in the Museo Social Argentino. The opening and presentation of the library will take place July 4. The idea

of sending a library of this character to Buenos Aires is said to have been suggested by the announcement that Argentina might deposit with some institution in the United States the library of 5000 volumes of Argentina books which formed part of the educational exhibit of that republic at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adelaide P. L. H. Rutherford Purnell, lbn., (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 8051; total 92,548, exclusive of duplicates of Australian books, and the 978 volumes in the children's room opened in February, 1915. This latter is believed to be a new departure in Australian library work. The room was opened three days a week, including Sundays, and while the average weekday attendance was 26, it rose to 62 on Sundays. The war considerably affected the work of the library, and for several months book purchases were suspended. The reclassification of the library on the Dewey decimal system was continued, and the arrangement of the 7000 United States government documents, transferred from the Parliamentary Library, was completed. The installation of electric lights in place of gas was begun, and proved a great convenience. In November, 1914, the periodicals room was opened to the public, and in February the catalog was brought up to date and made accessible to readers in the main hall. Use of the library was the largest on record, 107,590 adults and 2319 children attending.

CHINA

The ministry of education is contemplating the enlargement of the Pekin Library by adding to it from time to time all the newly published books. According to the publication laws of foreign countries it is required that a specimen copy of every new publication which is to be registered has to be presented to the national library. As this procedure was adopted by Japan after the establishment of the Imperial Library and has produced satisfactory results, the ministry of education has decided that it should be followed in this country, says the *National Review* of Shanghai, and, consequently, has memorialized the president requesting that the ministry of the interior be instructed to order all publishers and authors who wish to register their publications in accordance with the publication law to present Pekin Library with a complimentary copy so as to enrich the national treasury of letters.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ADVERTISING. See Application blanks

APPLICATION BLANKS

An Indiana library is advertising itself and at the same time increasing the number of borrowers by inserting in one of the daily papers an application blank which, when properly filled out, can be taken to the library and exchanged for a borrower's card.

BIOGRAPHY. See Smith Lloyd Pearsall

BOOK BUYING. See Book selection

BOOK COVERS

A book cover protector is described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office for May 23, 1916 (Vol. 226, p. 1135). Ten claims are allowed for this device.

BOOK LOSSES

The 1914-15 annual inventory of the University of California Library showed 53 volumes missing from the stack as against 199 volumes the preceding year.

"The improvement is due in part," says the 1914-15 report of the librarian, "to the new plan by which a small section of the stack is checked each day for misplaced books; the stack is covered in this manner about six times a year in addition to the complete checking of the annual inventory, now taken in vacation rather than continuously throughout the year. Another reason for the improvement is probably the letter sent last February, with the approval of the library committee, to every member of the faculty and to every holder of a stack permit, regarding these losses. Four hundred and eighty-three letters were mailed, to which 363 replies were received. None of the missing books were recovered directly, but the reminder probably resulted in a more careful regard for the rules governing the use of the stack and the removal of books therefrom. Losses from the stack might be further reduced and the charging of books by those having stack privileges facilitated by placing on duty at the entrance an attendant who would see all persons entering or leaving the stack, visé all permits, charge all books which readers in the stack might wish to take out, look after readers using restricted material at the tables in the

rear of the loan desk, and handle all of the varied business arising within the stack, the intrusion of which on the regular loan desk attendants at busy times causes confusion and delay. To be effective this system of supervision should be in operation whenever the library is open. To cover our daily schedule of fourteen hours, two additional attendants would be required."

BOOK SELECTION

"Another small thing that indicates the interest shown by the reading public and is a great help to the library staff," writes George E. Nutting in the 1915 report of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, "is the 'request' book that has been on the delivery desk ever since the library was opened. There were 60 requests this year, practically negligible in relation to the circulation of the library, but still significant as to the interest of studious and zealous users of the library. Of the 60 books asked for six were not ordered. Of these six, four were undesirable fiction, one was a magazine for which it was inexpedient to subscribe, and the other book could not be found. Of books on ethics and religion nine were asked. There were three requests for books concerning government and growth of nations; 15 for industrial books; two each for music history and theory, and poems; five books of travel; three of biography; four of history, and 11 acceptable books of fiction. Deducting the books of fiction and the books not ordered there remain 43 books out of the 60 along the line of serious literature. This number, though small, is so high in ratio to the total requests that it is deemed exceedingly significant and important as reflecting interest in the best use of the library opportunities."

BOOKPLATES

The Public Library of New Bedford, Mass., has adopted a new bookplate. The design, which is oval, pictures the library building, a full-rigged whaling ship and a loom, thus indicating the past and present industries of New Bedford. On the left is placed the date of the library's incorporation, 1852; on the right the date of entrance into the new building, 1910. Two other attractive library bookplates have recently come to this office, one from the University of Alabama and the

other from the library of the University of Illinois, for use in the books "purchased from Mr. H. A. Rattermann of Cincinnati in 1915."

BOOKS AND READING

Books and their educative use. George Van N. Dearborn. *Scientific Amer. Suppl.*, May 20, 1916. p. 330-331.

This is the third article in the series "Economy in study," by this author. Most of it is devoted to the use of books as text-books and the author emphasizes the importance of expending much energy in a short period of time in order to get the most out of books. With reference to general reading he urges that we should learn to read a book without reading on the average more than a quarter of it.

BORROWERS' RULES. See Number of books

BUSINESS BOOKS

Books and the advertiser. Merle Sidener. *Spec. Libs.*, Ap. 1916. p. 59-60.

To-day the business man need not obtain all his knowledge from experience. Publishers are issuing business books and libraries are opening special departments for business literature, and the wide-awake man has been quick to realize the value to him of books and publications which present in a practical way the thoughts and experiences of others in meeting his problems.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, with headquarters in Indianapolis, maintains in its offices a model business library and through the efforts of this organization, many public libraries have been helped to install special departments of business literature, and thousands of individuals have been inspired to purchase for their private libraries volumes on business subjects.

Through the co-operation of Doubleday, Page & Company this organization has published several of the best business books, and Mr. Sidener discusses several that he considers especially valuable, largely in the field of advertising.

In the office of his own firm, the Sidener-Van Riper Advertising Agency of Indianapolis, the books described are in constant use. In addition, *Printers' Ink*, *Advertising and Selling*, and *System Magazine* are indexed and cross indexed as the current numbers arrive, and the magazines are bound as each volume is completed. These are of even more use for reference purposes than the books, because the magazines are constantly

presenting the actual experience of advertisers.

CHILDREN'S READING

When the new library building was opened for circulation in Swanton, Vt., small note-books with pencils were given to all children who registered, so that they might readily keep a list of all books read during 1916.

Co-operation between the high school and the library is being carried on in Sigourney, Ia., by the offer of credits in literature to each pupil reading and reporting on four books from a list prepared by the library.

CIRCULAR LETTERS

Here is a letter that Miss Roberts, librarian in Pottsville, Pa., has had inserted in the pay envelopes of the employees of the silk mill in that town.

To the Employees of the Silk Mill:

Have you ever used the Pottsville Free Public Library? There are all sorts of books there for you. Good stories to read when you are tired, interesting true stories about other people, descriptions of your country and other countries; then there are books about different trades and occupations if you want to fit yourself for a better job. It's the man (and woman) who knows who gets ahead these days, and the books have been written by people who know. Listen to what they say, and then you will know.

All who live in Pottsville may have the free use of the library, and those who live out of town but work in Pottsville may also have the books. Try the library some day, and see if you don't find just the books to make you glad.

Very sincerely yours,
FLORA B. ROBERTS,
Librarian.

Miss Roberts has also used to advantage printed blotters like these:

Let The
Pottsville Public Library
Assist You in Your
Business

United Telephone

440Y

"Ask the Librarian."

COLLEGE LIBRARIES. See also University libraries

A recent enumeration and classification of books in the different libraries of Harvard University shows that the Cambridge institution owns 183,317 more books than Yale, the next largest college library, and if, in the total number, Harvard's 705,225 pamphlets are included, the university has 888,542 more volumes than the next largest college library in the country. The number of volumes owned by Yale University is approximately one million. Columbia ranks third with 550,000 books; Cornell is fourth with 455,129; Penn-

sylvania fifth with 400,000; Princeton sixth with 353,845; and Michigan seventh with 352,718. Harvard University has 1,183,317 volumes and 705,225 pamphlets, which makes a total of 1,888,542. The main collection in the college library totals 1,113,678 and in the special libraries are 78,056 volumes. The remainder are distributed in the different departmental libraries as follows:

Law School.....	183,723
Andover Theological School.....	157,724
Zoology Museum.....	94,555
Medical School.....	73,097
Phillips Library.....	49,494
Arnold Arboretum.....	37,493
Gray Herbarium.....	20,625
Blue Hill Observatory.....	22,981
Bussey Institute.....	19,271
Peabody Museum.....	12,707
Dental School.....	12,228

In addition to the large numbers in the collection of first editions and valuable books, there is the Harry Elkins Widener collection at Harvard, and other groups of rare books which have been bequeathed to the University Library.

DESKS

Walter C. Green, librarian of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School, has sent us the following suggestion:

"It has occurred to me that some of your readers might be interested in knowing what I do with the little round or square empty typewriter boxes in which the ribbons come. I put them in a row in the middle drawer of my desk, close to the edge, cut a thin piece of wood or cut down a yardstick such as you may get free from a store, and fasten it in the drawer with a couple of screws, or with the drawer partition to be obtained from Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y. They make very convenient little places for holding pins, paper fasteners, stamps, and the like. There can be easily placed in the average drawer two or even three rows of these little boxes."

ENGINEERING LIBRARY, ADMINISTRATION OF

For a year careful statistics were kept by the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers as to the number of hours spent on library work and the cost of such work. The results of this investigation are stated briefly in the society's report for 1915.

"The library is open for 13 hours each week-day," says the report, "and the desk work therefore has to be taken care of in relays. There are six librarians employed. Part of their time (12¼%), however, is used, when necessary, in office work of the society

not connected with the library, and this part is not included in the following statement.

"The total salaries charged to library work for the year amounted to \$6137. About 10% of the total time was used for desk work, the time charged to this item being only that devoted to attendance on visitors. 18% was spent in cataloging, 8½% in research work for the membership, 7% in the compilation of the published list of current technical literature, and 56½% in other library work. This latter item includes the work preliminary to securing additions to the library, either by purchase or gift, such as the examination of catalogs of publishers, lists of government and state publications, and book reviews in technical periodicals; the ordering of new books; requests for donations of books, periodicals, reports, etc.; acknowledgment of donations; all the detail of making entries for accessions; preparation for the binding of volumes; care of books on the stacks; periodical inventories; preparation of book notices and other matter published in *Proceedings*; the care of the various weekly and monthly publications, and other minor details which cannot well be specified.

"During the year for which these statistics were kept, 5000 accessions were received and cataloged. These comprised the general run of accessions; bound and unbound volumes; pamphlets; periodical additions to society publications, and other serials. The cost of cataloging, including the writing, checking, and filing of index cards, was 22 cents for each accession.

"Summing up—the total cost of the labor connected with the maintenance of the library may be stated as follows: Desk work, \$620.51; cataloging, \$1,102.57; research work, \$531.94; list of technical articles, \$504.94; other library work, \$3,377.19; total cost of labor, \$6,137.15.

"On the basis of the total number of hours devoted to library work, the average pay of the librarians employed by the society has been 55.8 cents per hour."

ENVELOPE-CLIP

An envelope-clip is described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office for May 23, 1916 (Vol. 226, p. 1297). Three claims are allowed for this device, which would be of use in handling newspapers in reading rooms.

EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON LIBRARIES

War effects. *The Librarian*, Ap., 1916, p. 182-184.

Editorial. The war has already had far-

reaching influences on libraries of all kinds, as well as on art galleries and museums. "The closing of the national museums while the equally great national libraries remain open has differentiated between these institutions in a way that will have its effect throughout the country. . . . Concerning the libraries, there are two points requiring early and careful consideration—the administration of libraries from which the librarian has been called to the army, and the craze for economy after the war.

"It is usual, when the librarian goes, whether as a volunteer or otherwise, to give the sub-librarian or chief assistant charge of the administration. In a few cases advisory or supervising librarians have been 'borrowed' from other neighboring libraries to 'keep an eye' on things; but as so many librarians have been called up this is impossible in most cases, even if it is desirable in any. Where the sub-librarian or chief assistant can remain either on account of sex or age or physical disability, this is undoubtedly the best solution of the problem."

But in many cases these also have joined the army, and some will not return. In these cases it is likely that the acting librarians will receive permanent appointments, and the conditions, the writer fears, will be thrown back twenty years. It will be pointed out that the library has "gone on" during the absence of librarian and staff, and so it can "go on" longer. It is only after the lapse of long periods of time that reduction in standard becomes apparent.

The second danger referred to will be one of means, and the National Association of Local Government Officers points out the danger. "Under the vicious system in which we live," says the writer of the editorial, "the object of the local authority is to obtain the best they can at the smallest cost, whereas the object of the librarian must be to obtain as much as he can in return for the best that is in him. The pressure of this 'system' is being felt already in certain directions . . . and whatever is possible to be done should be done quickly and effectively. Concerted action is suggested, but . . . individual action may do more. In many cases it is undoubtedly best to do nothing until some active steps are taken in opposition to the library. . . . But in all cases unobtrusive work may be done at all times to strengthen the position of the library—and it is only by doing this that the position of the librarians and the staff can be strengthened."

EXHIBITS. See Gardening exhibit

FURNITURE. See Desks

GARDENING EXHIBIT

The library in Hopewell, N. J., held a gardening exhibit early in the spring, displaying gardening pictures and catalogs, giving away seeds, and making a special showing of books on gardening, borrowing and buying as many as possible for the time of the exhibit. A talk upon home and school gardens was given in the library.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Some phases of library-study-room management. Hannah Logasa. *School Rev.*, May, 1916. p. 352-358.

A plea for the study-room in a library rather than in a room bare of books, magazines, etc. The article is a discussion of the problem connected with the administration of such a room, serving both as a library and as a study-room. The whole article centers in the idea that in a great measure the reading public of the future is in the making in our high schools, and that using the library as a place for study in the school helps to form this taste more intelligently.

—CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

A certificate from the California State Board of Education is now required of all high school librarians. Applicants for special certificates must show that they have had at least four years' instruction beyond that required for graduation from a high school maintaining a four years' course in advance of the eighth grade, or an equivalent amount of training; that at least half of said four years' instruction has been devoted to study of work in library craft, technique and use, or to subjects strictly supplementary thereto; that at least two-fifths of a year has been devoted to pedagogical subjects suited to the training of a secondary school teacher, including practice teaching. Special work in library craft during the secondary period may be substituted at the rate of half time for similar study in the collegiate period, providing it does not exceed half the total time required in library craft. One year of successful teaching may be substituted for half of the pedagogical work and two years for entire pedagogical requirements.

The state Board of Education in consider-

ing applicants has the above given standard in mind. However, it accepts certain equivalents, each application being considered on its own merits.

Holders of special certificates in library work who have completed 30 years' service, according to the law governing the granting of retirement salaries may obtain teachers' retirement salary.

INDEXES. *See* Periodicals—Indexes to; Readers—Index of interests of

INFORMATION SERVICE

An information desk has been established in the lobby of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library with the idea of serving more fully the users of the library. The assistant in charge is ready to answer questions about the card-catalog and explain its use. She explains to new borrowers the library regulations, tells them of their privileges, how to get the books they want, and suggests books for reading. The library's lists of books on business and home-building as well as the current bulletins may be secured at this desk. The assistant also has lists of reading for young people, reading courses, lists of books for reading aloud, entertaining biographies and other lists, which may be consulted.

Writing in the January issue of *Public Libraries*, Frank H. Whitmore, of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library discusses the need of what he calls a "library interpreter." The suggestion came to him from one of his trustees that the library needed some one who would correspond in a general way to the man "on the floor" in a business establishment.

"We often wonder why our books remain unread," writes Mr. Whitmore. "There is no lack of books, no lack of willing service, and no lack of well-prepared lists. What we do often need is something that shall vitalize the books and establish some form of communication, so to speak, between the author and reader. . . . To correct the selections and apportion more time for aiding readers in a direct, personal way, offers a fruitful field not, perhaps, for faultless work, but for endeavor. . . . The problem of the selection of books is difficult enough for the librarian who has at his command innumerable aids. How much more puzzling to the casual reader who is engrossed for the most part with totally different things and who looks to books at intervals for entertainment or profit. . . ."

"The chief objection to be raised against such a plan would be the financial one. How can we justify the plan?"

"First, the need for more work in this direction exists; and secondly, we are not adequately meeting it. We assume that the adult reader knows what he wants or can get it, and he is left to flounder about in a mass of material which he has neither the inclination nor the time to examine carefully.

"Such service would be far from simple to perform. The work would call, first of all, for knowledge. This would necessarily be a surface knowledge of many things and many books. It would call, however, for wide reading, an acquaintance with literature and a willingness to keep informed on the more important happenings in the world at large. . . . It would call for discretion. . . . It would call for affability. . . . And finally, it would call for patience. The person who carried on the work would expect many a rebuff, many a failure to get immediate results, but one would in time have the satisfaction of directing reading along desirable lines and securing a reading for many books too often left unread."

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

Instruction in the use of the library has been given by the librarian in West Boylston, Mass., from the third grade up through the high school. A set of questions was prepared to give practice work. Those having correct answers had their names posted at the library. Almost all the seventh, eighth and ninth grades took the test, but as it was optional with the fifth and sixth, not many took it. In the high school credit was given for this in their English course.

INVENTORY. *See* Book losses

LANTERN SLIDES

The Elementary School Library of Los Angeles has a collection of 808 lantern slides for use in the public schools of the city, and the 1915 report of the librarian states that the total issue of slides from September 1914-May 1915 was 1188. There are forty-seven schools that own lantern slide machines and avail themselves of the use of the collection of slides. In connection with the lantern slide section the library has added a number of the Underwood stereograph views.

LIBRARIANS—TRAINING OF. *See* High school libraries—Certification of librarians

MAGAZINES. *See* Periodicals

MOVING PICTURES

The Gary (Ind.) Public Library has inaugurated the giving of desirable motion picture shows for children on Saturday mornings. The library passes on all films before they are publicly run, and during the performances library assistants are in attendance to look after young children. The one difficulty seems to be to secure good films which will appeal to little boys and girls. Some stories presented have been "Robinson Crusoe," "Lady of the Lake," "Aladdin" and "Treasure Island." Educational and humorous cartoon films are also run, together with attractive studies of birds. Five cents admission is charged, and the attendance has been very gratifying. The pictures are shown at one of the leading houses, which makes a small profit from the arrangement.

NUMBER OF BOOKS

The New Haven (Ct.) Public Library will hereafter allow adults to take four books at a time on one card, provided one only is a book (or magazine) in special demand. It is necessary, in fairness to all, to continue to restrict the new novels and current magazines to one per card, but a reader taking one new novel or one current magazine, may take also from one to three older novels, if desired. It will probably prove advisable to restrict also certain non-fiction books.

PERIODICALS

Magazine deterioration. Frederick W. Faxon. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Apr., 1916. p. 34-35.

Mr. Faxon comments on the general lowering of the popular magazine standards from the time, twenty-five years ago, when practically every octavo-size monthly was considered of sufficient reference value to be included in Poole's Index, to the present day, when the cheap story magazines and the moving-picture magazines seem to the casual observer to be the only periodicals on sale on the newsstands. Of these popular magazines Mr. Faxon makes a list, dividing them into three groups: class A, "ginger type"; class B, "story class"; and class C, "movie."

—INDEX TO

For many years the American Society of Civil Engineers has printed monthly in its *Proceedings* references to current technical literature. Since November, 1914, these references have been written on cards in such form that after they have served their purpose as copy for the printer, they are filed for reference under specific headings.

Thus has been started an up-to-date and easily consulted index to more than 100 engineering periodicals and society publications which in the first 13 months included about 10,000 cards.

The *Library Association Record* for March, 1916, makes prominent announcement of the fact of the completion of the class lists of the 1915 Subject Index of Periodicals prepared and issued, in London, by *The Athenaeum*, at the request of the Council of the Library Association. The reception of these class lists by the press is said to have been uniformly satisfactory, though tinged with certain melancholy presentiments of an early decease. Special acknowledgment is made to the editors of leading "dailies" for their very generous appreciation of the labors entailed. The class lists, which were issued as rapidly as possible between November, 1915, and April, 1916, comprised:

- a. Theology and philosophy. 34 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- b. The European war. 48 p. (Jan., 1916.)
- c. History, geography, anthropology and folk lore. 32 p. (Apr., 1916.)
- d. Sports and games. 8 p. (Dec., 1915.)
- e. Economics and political science. Law. 28 p. (Apr., 1916.)
- f. Education. 16 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- g. Fine arts and archæology. 18 p. (Nov., 1915.)
- h. Music. 12 p. (Feb., 1916.)
- i. Language and literature. 34 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- j. Science and technology. 80 p. (Feb., 1916.)
- k. Preventive medicine and hygiene. 16 p. (Nov., 1915.)

These class lists consolidated with additional matter in one alphabet, form the annual "Subject index for 1915," which comprises not less than 10,000 entries, selected from over 400 English, American and Continental periodical publications issued between January and December, 1915. The index is based upon the "alphabetical subject headings" of the Library of Congress (under revision), modified to suit English practice and considerably extended. Annotations are introduced where the titles of articles insufficiently indicate the nature of their contents. Magazine fiction, verse, and essays not possessing special subject interest are not included. Both class lists and annual volume are provided with brief name indexes and lists of periodicals cited. Work has since been started on the 1916 material and the first instalment of the "Index" will

be for the quarter January-March, as it was found impracticable to commence the monthly numbers until the whole of the 1915 lists had been compiled. The whole of this important work has been done gratuitously by the *Athenaeum*. Mention is made of the fact, that the L. A. is endeavoring with success to co-ordinate this work with that of kindred publications. In view of the limited demand for index publications, and the wide extent of the field that remains uncovered by such publications, duplication of work is obviously to be deprecated. The attention of librarians is directed to the "Index to legal periodicals"; to "Science abstracts: (a) Physics; (b) Electrical engineering"; the *Engineering Magazine* (monthly) and annual cumulation; *The Engineering Index*; to the *International Military Digest*, and the newspaper digest, *Information*.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

"The educational value and pleasure derived from the library of phonograph records," says the 1915 report of the Elementary School Library in Los Angeles, "is evident from the large circulation. There are 332 records in the collection, filed in a cabinet provided for them. A card catalog for all records has been completed, entries being made for composer, artist, subject, and title. Teachers may borrow five records at one time to be kept one week. These are charged on book charging checks and delivered in stout manila envelopes. From September 1914 to May 1915 there were 2298 phonograph records circulated from the library to aid teachers in developing musical appreciation.

"After constant usage the records have been played, and it is gratifying to find them in such excellent condition. There are eighty Victrolas in our schools."

PLINY FISK STATISTICAL LIBRARY

The famous Pliny Fisk statistical library, the gift to Princeton University of Pliny Fisk, of the class of '81, has been in the process of collection since 1880 by the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons of New York City, and is well known to all bankers. It is undoubtedly the most complete and exhaustive library in the realm of finance and economics in any American university.

According to statistics made public by President Hibben, the collection is made up of more than 5000 bound volumes, 13,000 pamphlets, 39,000 stock and bond circulars, and newspaper clippings, which form, mounted, over 70,000 separate sheets. It is said

that as a collection of corporation reports, financial pamphlets and copies of mortgages, it is unexcelled anywhere. There is a great number of reports of all the railroads in the country, and those of the more important roads are complete. Some of the statistics date back to 1828. In the collection also are copies of leases, treaties, and agreements of railroads, some of which are extremely rare. A great part of the library is made up of the original manuscripts, the older ones written out in longhand.

This library was moved to Princeton during the summer of 1915, and Harvey Fisk, brother of Pliny Fisk, personally attended to the installation and setting up of the collection. Most of the furnishings of the room are of the original library in the offices of the bankers in New York City. It is now placed in commodious quarters in the university library building, and requires the continuous services of a special librarian and an assistant. It is thought that a great number of economists will be drawn to Princeton by this valuable collection, as the well worked out index system makes the library easily accessible to all. It has already proved its value to the many students in the economic and financial departments of the university, and is in daily reference use by many professors and graduate students. The development of the collection will not be stopped by its removal to Princeton, and it is expected that it will soon be one of the most serviceable libraries of its kind in the country.

PRINT COLLECTIONS

In an address on "The appreciation of prints" before the Massachusetts Library Club in January, 1916, Fitzroy Carrington, curator of the department of prints at the Boston Museum of Art, considered five American print collections, differing one from another, in five cities: those of The Library of Congress, Washington; The New York Public Library; The Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo; The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and The Newark Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

"The collection housed in the Library of Congress is, numerically, of national importance—some 400,000, and growing at the rate of 15,000 or more each year. The New York Public Library has as a 'nest egg' the unqualified S. P. Avery collection, 19,000 or more prints, the work, mainly, of nineteenth century etchers and lithographers; especially strong in the French school—also 'minor accessories' which throw light on the work or personality of the artist. This collection is

not yet strong in examples of the earlier masters—where the Boston collection is especially noteworthy. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the student can follow the history of engraving, from its beginnings, in Germany and Italy, to the work of our contemporaries, by chosen examples of all the great engravers and etchers. To supplement this there is a large and constantly growing collection of fac-similes of the work of early German and Italian engravers and woodcutters, where the originals are unique, or so rare as to be, for all practical purposes, unobtainable. There are also some 3000-3500 fac-similes of drawings by the great masters, and printing presses, etc., where the student can print, or see printed, etchings and woodcuts."

In the Albright Art Gallery, Mr. Carrington said, there are hung in two rooms about 1000-1200 engravings and etchings, the best prints of the great painter-engravers, every process being shown.

Of the collection in the Newark Public Library and of its general utility Mr. Carrington spoke at length, quoting freely from an article by Mr. John Cotton Dana in the *Print Collector's Quarterly* for February, 1913.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is prepared to lend to libraries all such prints as are in its lending collections. It also has a pictorial clipping collection, numbering about 10,000 items, on boards 10½ x 14½, illustrating such subjects as architecture, decoration, illustration, furniture, metal work, portraits, painting and sculpture. Some 40,000 photographs are also available. These can be borrowed for forty-eight hours for the purpose of illustrating talks. Photographs of objects in the Museum of Fine Arts, to the number of 50-75 at a time, may be borrowed for a longer time.

Mr. Carrington outlined, with some detail, the growth of the print collection in the Newark Public Library and urged the formation of a department of illustration in libraries. Such a department, he said, could be readily organized in any library. The collection of a "few prints showing technical processes and a case containing tools illustrating 'How prints are made' would start off in the right direction."

Mr. Carrington described the method of keeping prints in the Museum of Fine Arts. He invited librarians to make use of the museum material and to consult him freely whenever he could assist them. He said that the museum wished to help libraries get together a collection of prints which will help in the communities they serve and that it was the

aim of the museum itself to be not only a treasure house, but a pleasure house as well.

PUBLICITY. See also Circular letters

The signed article. O. E. C. *Lib. World*, Oct., 1915. p. 106-107.

Probably the most effective way in which the public library may be brought home to the general public is through the press; more especially is this true in country districts, where the local newspaper is very thoroughly read.

The signed article always carries more weight with it, and in the case of libraries the public is naturally impressed by the views of the librarian, who is (or should be) the main director of book standards in the town. W. Bramley Coupland, the librarian, deals in the *Burnley News* with "The modern library; its function in public life." Here truths long familiar to librarians are set forth for the benefit of the public, who are scored for their lack of appreciation for the public library as an asset in daily business life.

In cases of signed articles, statements must be verified, and books of a high standard noted. The writer then has nothing to fear.

A note from Edgewater, N. J., in the *New Jersey Library Bulletin* for April, says that the trustees of the Edgewater library having decided that numerically the adult patronage does not compare favorably with the juvenile patronage, have had posters bearing the following legends printed and put up in the ferry-houses and the post office:

Call up Cliffside 403 M.
Do you make use of our 'phone service:
When in search of that name you have forgotten?
To settle a disputed fact?
To verify that date which slipped your mind?
Our reference books are for you, make them yours.
Get the library habit—it's a good one.

What do you know?
As much as your boss knows?
As much as your neighbor knows?
As much as you would like to know?
There are 5000 volumes of general and specific information in the Edgewater Free Library—for you!

Is your brain padlocked?
Come to the free library for a key.
Every man his own college
On nothing a year.

For instance we suggest:
[Then follow four or five titles of books that would presumably help a man to help himself.]
Get the library habit—it's a good one.

Does it pay
To keep up with the best that has been written about your profession?
To study to increase your efficiency?
Watch your pay-envelope for the answer.

Come to the Edgewater Free Library and
let our books show you how.
Get the library habit—it's a good one.

In addition to these posters, library advertising is to be further conducted by a weekly article in the local paper, and the distribution of leaflets giving titles of 1916 books. These leaflets, with a library application blank and a book mark, are to be mailed to each subscriber listed in the telephone directory for Edgewater and those near-by towns that are without library service.

RAILROAD LIBRARIES—ERIE R. R.

On Mar. 24 the Erie Railroad opened a free circulating and reference library for the use of the 1300 employes at headquarters, 50 Church street, New York City. On the day the library was opened half of the 1000 books quickly disappeared. The demand came from all classes, including officers and the girls who count cancelled tickets in the auditors' department.

Mrs. C. A. Vaughn is in charge of the room on the fourteenth floor, which contains standard text books and reference works, engineering and technical books of interest to railroad men, and also the latest popular fiction, together with current magazines.

Only Erie employes are allowed to take out books, and only one book can be taken at a time, to be kept a week, with the privilege of renewal for another week.

READERS—INDEX OF INTERESTS OF

A suggested index of readers. *Lib. World*, S., 1915. p. 78.

A well-known librarian once said, "I have always a reader for every book I buy." He has been in the habit of spending his evenings, not in his office, but amongst his shelves and his readers, and in most libraries something might be done in a systematic way to bring the readers of special classes of books into continuous touch with them. It would be a valuable work if librarians would follow the lead of certain publishing houses who, when issuing their catalogs, send with them a list of subjects on a post card, inviting the recipient to mark those in which he is interested and return the card. The replies could be indexed, and when any new book was added the index could be consulted and the reader notified.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR POOR STUDENTS

"At a time when much public enthusiasm is being shown in the cause of education," says *The Librarian* for April, 1916, "too

much attention cannot be directed to the work undertaken by a new organization, known as the Central Library for Students, of 20 Tavistock square, London, W. C. The aim of the library is to secure that no bona-fide student in the British Isles shall in future be hindered in his or her studies by inability to obtain the use of necessary books of reference. The library will co-operate with national and local libraries. It will be ready to consider applications from students in all parts, whether made by students direct or by institutions serving their needs. No books will be issued which are not difficult to obtain for reasons of price or scarcity, and students will be charged only the cost of carriage or registration. It is, in brief, a library for poor students, and is an experiment which is likely to arouse the sympathetic interest and practical support of many students of former days. At 20 Tavistock square the library can be seen any day between the hours of ten and five."

SHELVING

During the year 1914-15 it was determined to change the system of shelving in the main stack of the University of California Library. Each of the five stack floors is bisected by an aisle running from east to west, at right angles to the stack bays. In the numbering of the bays, those north of the dividing aisle constitute row 1, those south of the aisle row 2. Under the shelving system originally adopted, books were shelved in each row from east to west, so that the sequence interrupted at the west end of row 1 was resumed at the east end of row 2, distant the entire length of the stack. The new system provides that the numbers in row 2 shall run in reverse order to those in row 1, so that the sequence interrupted at the west end of row 1 shall be resumed at the west end of row 2, immediately across the aisle. This system will prevent any considerable separation of related subjects. The contents of the third stack floor have been rearranged according to the new system, and the other floors will be undertaken as rapidly as the routine work of the department permits.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. See Engineering library, Administration of; Pliny Fisk statistical library; Railroad libraries—Erie R. R.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—See also College libraries

University libraries and their arrangement.

Thos. A. Barnett. *Lib. Asst.*, Mar., 1916. p. 37-41.

This paper, written by Mr. Barnett, of the University Library, Manchester, and read before the North Western branch of the L. A. A. at its December, 1915, meeting, examines the functions of universities and the demands which they make upon the library. In the light of these, it endeavors to ascertain which is the more satisfactory of the two systems of arrangement in general use, the departmental or the seminar system. In the departmental system, the books are divided into collections according to subject and housed in their respective departments in the university. That is, there are a number of independent libraries in the university instead of one general library. In the seminar system, there is one large central library, containing a series of small seminar libraries.

At the heart of every university there must be a large and well-equipped library. A library is itself a magnificent educational apparatus; it is there to supplement the instruction given in the classroom. It is essential that its contents shall always be readily accessible—and this is where the question of arrangement has to be taken into consideration. Preference must naturally be given to that method of arrangement, which enables the reader to get the books he requires in the least possible time, and with the least amount of trouble. The advocates of the departmental system of arrangement base their claim to its superiority upon the four main points following:

(a) That it secures greater freedom in the use of the books; (b) that it minimizes the risk of misplacement and loss; (c) that it assures the personal aid of the professor in their use; and (d) that it places the books under the supervision of the one who is most interested in them—the professor—which the best interests of the library demand.

On first thought these advantages appear considerable, but the arrangement at the same time is accompanied by several dangers. There are many books which are equally important to the work of several departments. To make the reference sections of the library of any real value this arrangement necessitates a considerable amount of duplication. It is also a very difficult matter to supervise the work of such libraries—situated so far from one another, often in separate buildings—without the appointment of separate custodians and assistants, which means greatly increased expenditures, and most professors, even if they possessed the necessary qualifications, are unable

to devote the necessary amount of time to supervise the library work successfully. With such an arrangement there is always the possibility of a professor interested in some particular phase of his subject giving it undue prominence to the detriment of the subject as a whole.

With the seminar system quite a different state of things exist. First of all, there is the general library, usually located in the center of the university buildings so as to be within easy reach of all departments. Here are kept readily accessible all those works which it is agreed are essential to carry on and unify successfully all the branches of the university's work. In numerous cases the buildings are so constructed as to allow of certain alcoves or rooms being allotted to particular subjects, thus enabling a student to do his reading surrounded by the literature of the subject in which he is interested, and securing practically all that is claimed for the departmental arrangement. Then there is a series of seminar libraries. In almost every department of a university, there is a well-equipped room set apart for the convenience, principally of advanced students and those engaged upon research, to which they can retire at their leisure and study without fear of interruption. A carefully selected collection of books has long been recognized as an essential part of the equipment of these rooms. These seminar libraries are under the direct control of the General Library, which supervises the purchasing, accessioning, and cataloging of the books, the responsibility for their safety alone resting with the department. The two things most essential to the successful working of seminar libraries are that they be kept within reasonable size, and that they be under the direct control of the central authority. Once a book ceases to be in frequent use—and books, especially those upon scientific topics, are constantly going out of date and being superseded—it should not be allowed to remain in the seminar, but should be returned to the General Library. Fifty up-to-date standard works, placed by themselves upon the shelves in a department, are much more useful to the practical worker, than when mixed up with a hundred of an inferior quality. Provided that everything is carried on systematically this arrangement of the university library is capable of meeting all the demands that are likely to be made upon it. In the case of the ordinary university, where the departments are all fairly easily within reach, it is difficult at present to conceive of anything more suitable and more efficient than the seminar arrangement.

Bibliographical Notes

The address on "Cataloging as an asset" made by William Warner Bishop before the New York State Library School May 1, 1915, has been printed in pamphlet form.

The Royal Library of Vienna has announced its intention to publish soon a bibliography of the European War literature under the title "*Archiv für Geschichte u. Literatur d. Weltkriegs.*"

An article on books for children in hospitals and "homes," written by Miss Alice Jordan of the children's department of the Boston Public Library, is to appear in the August number of *The Modern Hospital*.

The January, 1916, number of the *Bulletin* of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Tex., is devoted to the needs of the schools. It contains a priced and graded list of stories to read aloud to children, a list of plays for children, and an introduction to the poets.

The study outline on "Travel in the United States," prepared by Miss Clara Fanning and published by the H. W. Wilson Co., contains twenty-one programs. Numerous short bibliographies accompany most of the outlines, and a supplementary bibliography is given at the end of the pamphlet.

Four more of the short lists or "library leaflets" of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have recently been received. No. 18 is on "Soil fertility," no. 19 is "Good books for poultrymen," no. 20 lists "Books on garden design and garden making," and no. 21 gives "References in agriculture for high schools."

The publication of the *Technical Book Review Index*, gotten out by the Index Office, Inc., of Chicago, has been suspended, as the subscriptions received barely paid the cost of printing the two numbers issued. In order to reimburse subscribers the *Reference Bulletin* will be sent for the rest of the current year. Three numbers have already been issued and three more are being planned.

The New York Public Library has reprinted in pamphlet form the report made at the Berkeley conference in 1915 by the A. L. A. committee on work for the blind. The pamphlet is entitled "Library facilities for the blind in the United States," and under an alphabetical listing by states and cities is given the location of all collections of books for the blind, together with the number of volumes

each contains, the kinds of embossed types and the numbers of volumes in each, and the regulations for their use.

"The foundations of Slavic bibliography" is the title of a monograph by Robert Joseph Kerner, published for the Bibliographical Society of America by the University of Chicago Press. It is an attempt to indicate the bibliographical sources from which to draw scientific information about the Slavs, both generally and also for each Slavic nation individually, and will be followed later by a bibliography of Slavic Europe in the Western European languages, covering history, languages, and literatures, on which Mr. Kerner is now at work.

For the special use of librarians and assistants who must look after the binding of library books, Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library and chairman of the A. L. A. committee on binding, has brought together in one volume under the title "Library bookbinding" the best information available relating to the subject. The text treats of materials, processes, and the general routine of binding, and is supplemented by the U. S. Bureau of Standards' specifications for book cloth, a reading list on binding, a list of technical terms employed, and an index.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford has published a "Catalogue of the Shakespeare exhibition held in the Bodleian Library to commemorate the death of Shakespeare, April 23, 1616." The Bodleian's collection of Shakespeareana ranks second only to that in the British Museum, and the catalog is illustrated with some interesting reproductions of its treasures. Beside the catalog proper, the book includes a valuable prefatory note on the building up of the Shakespearean collections by Sir Sidney Lee; a brief chronology of the library's history; an essay on "Shakespeare and Oxford," by the Ven. Archdeacon Hutton; a note on the Crown Tavern at Oxford, by E. T. Leeds; and four appendixes.

The "Door yard number" of the Syracuse Public Library *Bulletin*, and the "Gardening number" of the *Bulletin* of the New Rochelle Public Library, both testify to the growing interest in the literature of gardening as well as in the actual delving in the soil. The Syracuse *Bulletin* describes briefly the work of both the state and federal governments in issuing farmers' bulletins, and prints two short lists—one of U. S. bulletins under the cap-

tion "Reading for city farmers," and the other a list of books for rose growers. In the New Rochelle *Bulletin* are lists on gardens and gardening, landscape gardening, vegetables and fruits, and a few references to helps in flower arrangement, the study of insects and insecticides, weeds and spraying, and the building of greenhouses.

The "Handbook of Texas libraries" as re-issued by the state commission is the most complete source of information available on library work in that state to-day. Library progress since 1908, when the old Handbook was published, is described, and historical sketches of public libraries, in addition to those in the 1908 Handbook, are included. Several chapters are given to the college and university libraries, to special libraries, and to libraries in state institutions. Statistical tables summarize the work of both the free and the subscription public libraries throughout the state, and the minutes, papers, and notes of the Texas Library Association 1915 meeting, together with its constitution, officers, and list of members, are printed in full. Numerous pictures of library buildings are scattered through the Handbook.

The British Museum is sending out specimen parts of the new monthly issue of the "Catalogue of accessions to the department of printed books" of the museum. The catalog has been issued in fortnightly form for some 27 years, but many libraries have never heard of its existence. It is hoped that the new monthly lists, as of greater convenience than the former fortnightly lists, will be recognized as giving such a conspectus of the entire output of British literature and the best of that of foreign countries as no other catalog or list affords. The entries are printed on one side only and can, therefore, be cut up to form a cumulative catalog, the paper being suitable for mounting on cards. In restarting the series in an improved form, the opportunity is taken to bring it to the notice of librarians of the larger libraries in case any of them should wish to subscribe. The subscription price of £3 (\$15) a year, covers 12 monthly parts, and if more than one copy is wanted for use in the same library, special terms can be arranged.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

BINDING
Bailey, Arthur L. Library book-binding. H. W. Wilson Co. 248 p. (3 p. bibl.) \$1.25.

CATALOGING
Bishop, William Warner. Cataloging as an asset. Baltimore: Waverly Press. 22 p. 50 c.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

FOREIGNERS
Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library. Aids for foreigners learning English. 8 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE
Carleton, Mark Alfred. The small grains. Macmillan. 47 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Rural text-book series.)

ALEXANDER, JOHN WHITE
Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute.—Dept. of Fine Arts. Catalogue of paintings. John White Alexander memorial exhibition, March, 1916. [Pittsburgh: The institute.] 4 p. bibl. \$1.

ARTHURIAN LEGEND
Kittredge, George Lyman. A study of Gawain and the Green Knight. Harvard Univ. Press. 17 p. bibl. \$2 n.

ASTELL, MARY
Smith, Florence M. Mary Astell. Lemcke & Buechner. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

AUTOMOBILES
Cyclopedia of automobile engineering; a general reference work; prepared by a staff of automobile experts, consulting engineers, and designers of the highest professional standing. 5 v. Chicago: American Technical Soc. bibls. \$14.80.

BINDING
Bailey, Arthur L. Library bookbinding. H. W. Wilson Co. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25.

CRIMINOLOGY
Bonger, William Adrian. Criminality and economic conditions; tr. by Henry P. Horton; with an editorial preface by Edward Linsey; and with an introduction by Frank H. Norcross. Little, Brown. 28 p. bibl. \$5.50 n. (Modern criminal science ser.)

DUCTLESS GLANDS, DISEASES OF THE
Falta, Wilhelm. The ductless glandular diseases. Translated and edited by Milton K. Meyers; with a foreword by Archibald E. Garrod. Blakiston. bibls. \$7 n.

EDUCATION
Freeman, Frank Nugent. The psychology of the common branches. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$1.25 n. (Riverside textbooks in education.)

National Society for the Study of Education. The fifteenth yearbook. Part 2. The relationship between persistence in school and home conditions. Univ. of Chic. Press. 8 p. bibl. 75 c. n.

Phillips, Claude Anderson. Fundamentals in elementary education. New York: C. E. Merrill Co. bibls. \$1.25.

EFFICIENCY
Dockeray, Floyd Carlton. The effects of physical fatigue on mental efficiency. Lawrence, Kan: Univ. of Kan. 3 p. bibl. (Science bulletin.)

ENGLAND—HISTORY
Dodds, Madeleine Hope, and Dodds, Ruth. The pilgrimage of grace, 1536-1537, and the Exeter conspiracy, 1538. 2 v. Putnam. 5 p. bibl. \$9 n.

EUROPEAN WAR
Seymour, Charles. The diplomatic background of the war, 1870-1914. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. Press. 7 p. bibl. \$2 n.

FONTANE, THEODOR
Trebein, Bertha E. Theodor Fontane as a critic of the drama. Lemcke & Buechner. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Columbia Univ. Germanic studies.)

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES
Ricketts, Benjamin Merrill. Cloacal morphology in its relation to genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Cincinnati [The author]. bibls. \$2 n.

GYNECOLOGY
Skeel, Roland Edward. A manual of gynecology and pelvic surgery; for students and practitioners. Blakiston. bibls. \$3 n.

HERDER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED

Andress, J. Marc. Johann Gottfried Herder as an educator. G. E. Stechert. 8 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

INVERTEBRATES

Adams, Charles Christopher. An ecological study of prairie and forest invertebrates. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 1915. 26 p. bibl. (Not for sale.) (Ill. State Laboratory of Natural History. Bull.)

MATHEMATICS

Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library. Engineering mathematics. 3 p.

MEDICINE

Abrams, Albert. New concepts in diagnosis and treatment; physicochemical medicine, the practical application of the electronic theory in the interpretation and treatment of disease; with an appendix on new scientific facts. San Francisco: Philopolis Press. bibl. \$5 n.

NEWSPAPERS

List of newspapers in the Yale University Library. Yale University Press. 216 p. (and 27 chronological charts). \$3 n. (Yale historical publications. Miscellany vol. 11.)

PITTSBURGH

Dahlinger, Charles William. Pittsburgh: a sketch of its early social life. Putnam. bibl. \$1.25 n.

POETRY

Maynard, Katharine. Twentieth century poetry; presented as bibliography for graduation June 13, 1915. New York: The New York Public Library—Library School. 15 p.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Weaver, Elmer Rupel. Calorimetric determination of acetylene and its application to the determination of water. Gov. Prtg. Off. 3 n. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Standards. Scientific paps. no. 267.)

TAGALOG LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Cayton, Geronimo C. List of Tagalog novels in the Filipiniana division, Philippine Library. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ja., 1916. p. 37-40.)

UNITED STATES—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Fanning, Clara E. Travel in the United States; a study outline. H. W. Wilson Co. 4 p. bibl. 25 c. (Study outline series.)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Books and pamphlets on American history. . . . New York: Collectors Club. 100 p. (No. 18. 947 items.)

Books and pamphlets relating to Western history covering the territory from the Alleghany mountains to the Pacific coast. New York: Scott & Shaughnessy, Inc. 38 p. (No. 16. 358 items.)

Rare books, pamphlets, manuscripts, relating to American history. . . . New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. 62 p. (No. 14. 166 items.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Columbus (O.) Public School Library. Choosing a vocation; some books and references in the . . . library that will help boys and girls in the choice of a vocation. 1915. 11 p.

Vocational guidance and choice of an occupation. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, O.-D., 1915. p. 59-63.)

WARTON, THOMAS

Rinaker, Clarissa. Thomas Warton: a biographical and critical study. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 6 p. bibl. \$1. (Studies in language and literature.)

WELFARE WORK

Detroit Public Library. Welfare work in industry; selected list. 3 p.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on woman suffrage. 3d and rev. ed. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 31 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

Humors and Blunders

HOW TO ECONOMIZE ON BULLETINS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

(The cost of paper is very high. Many libraries find it necessary to economize on their bulletins and other publications. The following rules, if carefully followed, will make their publications so unpopular that it will be possible to get along with a small edition—it may even turn out that readers will be so repelled that it will prove unnecessary to print anything at all.)

1. Print, in fine type, on the front cover a directory of your libraries and branches, telephone numbers, etc. This makes the publication look as exciting as a telephone book.

2. Adopt a set form for each month, week or quarter. Use as much old stuff as you can and print it in the same place each issue. This makes the May, 1916, number look like the one for December, 1914, or that for January, 1912. It insures uniformity—and deadliness.

3. Don't say anything about books. That would be like a literary publication.

4. Give full descriptions of all the technical library processes which are going on. For instance, if you are rewriting the old subject catalog, containing all books acquired by the library prior to June 30, 1892, except those in classes DWZK, WUFF, QWQX, and VKGZ (save for sub-section QDGBip), and removing the old cards to replace them with new cards 3¼ millimeters higher—if you are doing this soul-stirring thing, why, give an account of it. The public loves this sort of thing.

5. Don't omit library politics. If somebody in the library has been elected to the subcommittee on co-operation with the Cataloger's Union in the Amalgamated Library Clubs of North Wawhekus—tell your readers all about it. The public is awfully interested.

6. Find out what books your readers like best and put their titles at the end of the list of recent additions. Decide what they ought to like, and put such books at the head of the list. Catalogs and bibliographies, the dreary dry bones of literature, are good to begin with.

7. When you print the title of a book, put in it and after it as many mystic marks and technical signs as possible. Fill it up with things that only a library cataloger will understand, and that even he might have to look up unless he knew the special customs

of your library. If the public doesn't understand such things, let 'em learn.

8. Follow each title with a whacking big call-number. It saves somebody's time in the circulation department. Besides, it makes a book look interesting and delightful, if after its title is printed some such legend as 964-7531abMsq29*⁹jx.

9. Follow the classification scheme rigidly. In the Decimal Classification, for instance, a book about municipal government, one about military tactics, and one on collecting postage stamps all are grouped in the "300's." Put them all together and label them "Sociology." If anyone asks for an explanation, look wise and say: "We follow the D. C."

10. Follow the cataloging rules—like a sheep. If the result is a total disguise of a celebrated author's name, why worry? To make things clear and useful is not important—compared with "following the rules." Besides, it might require someone to think.—THE LIBRARIAN, in the *Boston Transcript*.

Open Round Table

THREE LETTERS FOR THE BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT

Editor Library Journal:

Upon questioning the statement in regard to the recently published lecture by Lincoln on "Discoveries and inventions," we received from the Library of Congress the following statement:

"The note on L. C. card 16-8819 quoted from the editor's preface is correct. A comparison of the text of the lecture published by Nicolay and Hay in Lincoln's works, v. 1, p. 522-528 with that of the lecture on the same subject published by Howell and first printed in the *Sunset* magazine, May, 1909, p. 463-474, shows that the two lectures are quite different in treatment of the subject and were delivered at different times and places."

It seems to me that many librarians may fall into the same error that we did and that the matter is worth bringing to their attention. It should, of course, have been stated more definitely by the publisher.

Yours sincerely,

C. W. ANDREWS.

The John Crevier Library, Chicago.

Editor Library Journal:

Possibly librarians in general are not aware of the fact that "The library of original sources," published by the University Research Extension Company, Milwaukee, Wis-

consin, copyright, 1901, by the Roberts-Manchester Publishing Company and 1907 by the University of Research Extension Company, is the same as "The ideas that have influenced civilization, in the original documents," published by the Roberts-Manchester Publishing Company, Milwaukee, copyright, 1901. They are both ten-volume compilations by Editor-in-Chief Oliver J. Thatcher, Department of History, University of Chicago.

The above information may prevent duplication in ordering.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT R. PERRY, *Librarian.*

Los Angeles Public Library.

Editor Library Journal:

I have noticed that Tweddell's "A mother's guide" has appeared on practically every special list on babies issued by libraries. A year or more ago this library made up a list of six books on babies for a pamphlet to be issued by the Health Department of the District of Columbia. Our list was based on the lists of other libraries, the titles of which were not examined here. Our Health Department is about to issue a new edition of its pamphlet entitled "How to keep your baby well," and Dr. William C. Woodward, the District of Columbia health officer and former president of the American Public Health Association, has thrown out Tweddell's "A mother's guide." It occurs to me that other libraries may be interested to know his reasons for doing so. With his permission I am forwarding his statement of these reasons. They are appended to this letter.

Sincerely yours,

G. F. BOWERMAN.

Public Library, District of Columbia.

DR. WOODWARD'S STATEMENT

I have felt obliged to eliminate Tweddell's "A mother's guide" from the list of books recommended by this department in its pamphlet, "How to keep your baby well." It is given, it seems to me, to the exploitation to an unwarrantable degree of proprietary medicines and other commercial ventures. The recommendations made with respect to the use of milk for infants is not in keeping with the views generally entertained by sanitary authorities to-day. The statement on page 80 that fresh milk whenever it is obtainable is preferable to pasteurized milk is certainly not true. The statements on page 154 with respect to the relation of boiled or sterilized milk to rickets, and on page 155 with reference to the use of *pasteurized*, *boiled*, or *sterilized* milk to scurvy, are in the unqualified form in which they appear misleading. . . . There is a tendency in the book to recommend to the mother medication that should be carried on only under a physician's direction. . . . The foregoing criticism is based on an examination of this book that could not be regarded as exhaustive. What might have been found had an exhaustive examination been made, I am unable to say.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JULY, 1916

THE School Library Exhibit prepared by the Bureau of Education for the meeting of the American Library Association, held in Washington, D. C., in 1914, has been used extensively by associations of teachers and librarians over the United States. It has been exhibited at the meetings of the American Library Association, National Education Association, National Council of Teachers of English, Southern Educational Conference, at the summer sessions of the University of Tennessee and Columbia University of the City of New York, and at meetings of various state associations. It is now traveling from Spokane, Wash., to Texas. It is a great pity that so comprehensive and valuable an exhibit cannot be divided so that high schools or normal schools may use the material in which they are most interested. A classified list of the material and an explanation of the various parts of the exhibit and of how to arrange and to pack the material would add much to its value.

An elective teacher-librarian course of two years, specializing in English and library work, has a distinct place in the modern normal school. The graduates of such a course are prepared to do departmental teaching of English or history in the upper grades or in a small high school, and, in addition, to organize the school library, select books, conduct a "story hour" for children, give library lessons on the use of books, conduct a "library hour" for each grade, and by means of exhibits and constantly changing bulletin boards make the library the indispensable laboratory for the preparation of all school work.

School superintendents will find in this teacher-librarian course a solution of the problem of the small unorganized school

library, which cannot afford the services of a library school graduate. Even though teacher-librarian graduates choose to teach in the grades rather than to do departmental teaching, combined with library work, they will be more efficient teachers from having had the library course, which includes children's literature, reference books, cataloging and classification, and the organization of a small library.

The following letter from Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. commissioner of education, is a notable contribution to the question of teacher-librarian courses in normal schools:

One tendency of contemporary educational development is an increasing recognition of the value and importance of library training for teachers. While this training is especially necessary when care of the school library is one of the teacher's duties, a knowledge of books and their use is also well-nigh indispensable to the teacher who devotes his entire time to instruction, especially in subjects such as English history, the social sciences, etc. On this account, normal schools and training schools for teachers, to a growing extent, now offer courses in library methods and bibliography, during their regular sessions. The combination of technical library training with pedagogical ability and experience furnishes just the preparation required for practical administration of a school library. . . . The teacher with library training will be able to prepare children, before they leave the elementary school, to use dictionary and encyclopedia readily, to read rapidly and understandingly, and to take notes systematically; will introduce the pupils to the literature of the subjects studied in the school curriculum, and teach them to use catalogs and indexes as soon as they are able to handle them; will make them know the library as an organism, not merely a collection of books, and will start intellectual impulses and a love of good books, which will go on widening and developing through life. It has been well said that there are three proper functions of the school library, stated as follows in the inverse order of their importance, but in the direct order of ease of accomplishment: 1. Reading for pleasure. 2. Reading to supplement school studies. 3. Reading for the sake of culture, for uplift, to create higher ideals.

PERIODICALS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

BY MARION L. HORTON, Librarian, John C. Fremont High School,
Oakland, California

How can high school librarians make the best use of the flood of periodical literature that threatens to sweep us off our feet if it does not quite drown us in its waves? We are urged to spend one-quarter of our book fund for periodicals and their binding; we are advised to use them as texts in history and English classes; we are warned that a thinker's library is valuable in proportion to the unbound material it contains. One wonders whether the magazine is to be made a substitute for the traditional studies, or a stepping-stone. The *Independent, Literary Digest, Outlook and Review of Reviews* issue pamphlets to show the possibilities of the magazine in the hands of a good teacher. Only one (H. E. Woodbridge, *Nation* 101:327) fears that this is a subtle and attractive device for sacrificing permanent to temporary values. Whatever one thinks of the ultimate value of present-day literature, we must recognize that here is an opportunity for the alert librarian to offer the boy and girl something suited to their present need that will at the same time suggest something broader than they have known before. Children often see only the Sunday supplement and five-cent magazines whose names even are unknown to the librarian anxious to uplift with the *Nation* and *Atlantic*. Unless they see better ones and are given a basis for comparison in the schools, their mental horizon will never broaden.

Nathan, returning a long overdue copy of the "Last of the Mohicans," apologizes. "You know, I ain't got what you might call an awful thirst for readin'." But he likes pictures. From the *London Illustrated News* and *National Geographic Magazine*, he turns to books of travel; from the *Craftsman* to "Making of box furniture;" from the *Scientific American* to "Leading American scientists of today." Then he remarks candidly: "I'm thirstier than I used to be!" This of

course means personal responsibility for the librarian; she must know each boy intimately enough to give him what he can assimilate, not *Current Opinion* if he is mature enough for the *Nation*, but some of us think that this contact is the most durable satisfaction of high school library work.

Securing the material is very simple. For \$50 twenty-five of the best magazines and the *Reader's Guide* can be purchased. If there is less money available, gifts can be made to swell the library collection. Students and their families are glad to give to the school back numbers of magazines that have been read at home. Fancy the joy of receiving a gift of the *Century* with Guerin's pictures of Egypt and Greece, or *Harper's* containing the Abbey Shakespeare! Complete sets, single number and duplicate copies are treated in different ways, but all are valuable.

Making this treasure-trove available is more difficult. Unless it is ready for use, it is no more a part of the library than when it lay under the attic eaves. Binding is the obvious method of treating complete volumes. Cloth binding need not cost over seventy-five cents a volume, and stands wear better than leather. In general, only magazines indexed in the *Reader's Guide* need be bound, but the character of each school must be considered. In a technical high school, the *Textile World Record, Advertising and Selling, Business Journal, or System* are in demand as much as the *Literary Digest* and *World's Work*. If it is impossible to bind, complete volumes should be kept on the shelves chronologically arranged, either held upright by thin strips of wood, or flat with the back to the front edge of the shelf, and the latest number on top. Better still, the numbers may be kept in pamphlet cases, properly lettered with name, date and volume number on the back.

When odd numbers of magazines con-

tain only one or two articles worth keeping, the Gaylord pamphlet binders are useful. Cataloged like books, accounts of Greek plays in America from the *Craftsman*, and "Troyland to-day" from the *National Geographic Magazine*, stand on the shelves with books on Greek literature and history. Or the illustrations may be cut out and mounted for the picture collection.

For current numbers, stiff, half leather cases are made by the Universal binder, 5 East 14th Street, New York (50-75 cents each, according to size). Cheaper press-board covers are made by Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, for 12 cents each.

Newspapers offer valuable material, not only for the study of economics and current history, but also for teaching how to discriminate in source and presentation. The most careless observer sees the contrast between the true and the tawdry when the comparison is set before his eyes. If an interested class clips from the daily paper those events most worthy of notice, the clippings can be mounted on bulletins for the benefit of the whole school. After being pasted on manila or typewriter paper, they are filed by subject in a vertical file. As soon as the material becomes out-of-date or accessible in periodicals or books, the ephemeral should be destroyed.

The *Readers' Guide* makes a fascinating tool for students. Its use is taught in the lessons given by the librarian as part of the English course. After the required practice in using the *Guide*, the boys have the pride of discoverers in using it for all kinds of school work. Bibliographies for debates or oral compositions are made; disputed points of spelling are settled; names of recent authors and dates of birth and death are verified. At the same time skill in finding the suitable material with speed and accuracy are by-products not to be despised.

There is no end to the ways in which the periodical material may be used by every department of the school, when it is made accessible either in the clipping file, pamphlet binder or bound volume indexed by the *Readers' Guide*. Of course debates without its aid are strawless bricks, but other phases of school work are

coming to rely quite as much upon the magazine. One English class is investigating the history and character of the weeklies, each student being responsible for data concerning the aim of one, its founding, editors, and value as literature. If this does nothing more than lead them to do individual botanizing in the magazine field, it is valuable, but it leads also to better reading and thinking. Another class in studying English poetry collected the best lyrics of all the ages from Anacreon to Verhaeren and James Stephens, using the *Literary Digest* and *Current Opinion* for recent writers. After comparing these diverse examples they were to write verse of their own, not deathless lyrics perhaps, but spontaneous and characteristic.

The science classes must supplement their texts with more recent discoveries. The teacher must use scientific journals for his own work, and boys often dip into these as they lie on his desk. Not all students are as enthusiastic as one who recommended a "swell" article in *Science* on the refraction of light, but all read *Popular Mechanics* with avidity; some read better things. One boy thinks ultraviolet rays might be used to preserve food, and the *Scientific American* tells him what experiments have been made. A report on the scarcity of dye-stuffs is given by a student of organic chemistry in connection with the study of coal-tar. Biology classes learn the newest ways of controlling yellow fever and malaria from the last number of the *Supplement*.

Even the classics are made to show their vital connection with the present by means of the magazines. To the freshman Greece and Rome seem very far away, but he can compile a book of myths illustrated with pictures cut from periodicals, or make a collection of advertisements of automobiles and soaps and pianolas based on the stories of the ancient gods. Hero and Leander are never abstractions to one who has pictured the lovely lady with her swans and sparrows in her turret above the murmuring sea, while the ill-fated swimmer lies dead on the rocks below. The boy sees the two-faced Janus on the

Nineteenth Century and After, and reads the Vergilian motto on the *North American Review*. He clips poems from current magazines about Persephone and Semele and Arachne, and finds how great our debt is to the classics, for even if the world is much with us, we still have sight of Proteus rising from the sea.

The following twenty-five magazines might be chosen for a high school library:

LITERARY

Atlantic Monthly
Bookman

ART

Craftsman
International Studio

FOREIGN

Boletín de la Unión Panamericana
L'Illustration
Sphere
Über Land und Meer

SCIENCE

National Geographic Magazine
Popular Mechanics
Scientific American
Scientific American Supplement

CURRENT HISTORY

Current Opinion
Independent
Literary Digest
Outlook
Review of Reviews
Survey
World's Work

COMMERCIAL

Business Journal
System

DOMESTIC ARTS

American Cookery
Good Housekeeping
House Beautiful

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Readers' Guide

THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY AS A BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY*

BY ELIZABETH WHITE, Librarian, Passaic, N. J., Public Library

In answer to the question "Of what use is the catalog?" a pupil gave the answer: "If we want to start something and do not know how, we can look in the catalog and that tells us the best way." So much has been written about high school library problems in the past two or three years and the subject has been so well covered, that I have taken the pupil's advice and made a catalog of high school library topics. By a process of elimination I find that the advantage of having the high school library directly under the public library has not been fully discussed and so my catalog has told me "how to start." Some time ago a school superintendent, who was undecided whether or not to make his school library a branch of the public library, consulted with me on the subject.

*Read before the Massachusetts Library Club at Marblehead, June 9, 1916.

As I pointed out to him the many ways in which the librarian of the public library could use time and thought in trying to improve the work of his school library, I was surprised to find that in his opinion all of this should be done by the librarian anyway and that it should be left to the high school librarian to follow the librarian's advice or not as he or she chose. I doubt whether in these days of small appropriations, few assistants, and much work, there are many public librarians who can give the same time and attention to the separate high school library that he or she does to a branch of the library system.

Passaic tries to make the connection between the pupil and the library start before the high school, as a large percentage of pupils do not reach the high school. To such a pupil a letter is sent by the Public Library calling to his attention the ability

of the library to further his education and make him a better workman. Most of the children in the schools composed largely of children of foreign parentage are now introduced to the library through the medium of motion pictures. Special grades, adapted to the pictures to be shown, are sent to the Public Library auditorium, where they see travel pictures, industrial pictures, and stories from the best children's books. Such pictures as *Rip Van Winkle*, *Treasure Island*, and *The Prince and the Pauper* have been shown. The children then make this a part of their class room work and the teachers have obtained very interesting results. Six schools are reached in this way. In the evening the same pictures are shown to another audience and the high school teachers often make this a part of their class work. The Gary school has shown an interesting development by not only summarizing stories from the library books but by printing them in the school and putting them out in pamphlet form. Nearly all pupils know the library before they reach the High School, through the use of the library books, the motion pictures, or talks given them by the librarian on travel, the use of the library, or the history of the use of books.

After this preparation the student when he reaches the High School knows the library and the librarian. He is then ready for his library lectures which teach him how to get the most out of the library and out of his own books. From this time on the High School student knows how to look out for himself to a large degree. His reading is of interest to his librarian and his English teachers, and is easily followed by means of his borrower's card. This the student finds from the file when he wishes to draw a book and on it he writes the name of the book he is borrowing. These cards are easily kept and are of use to all connected with his high school work, the student included.

In Passaic, the Board of Education pays to the Public Library trustees \$600 annually toward the support of the High School branch. The Public Library trustees place a trained assistant in charge of the High

School branch and spend about \$300 annually for books. As a dollar saved means much to libraries and schools, the matter of book-buying is of primary importance. It seems to be the custom in most high school libraries to place book orders through the school book dealer. The high school librarian has neither time nor opportunity to study book reviews and visit second-hand dealers. In Passaic this is largely in the hands of the city librarian. As each review is read, the High School Library is in one corner of the librarian's mind; as each book dealer is visited, books suitable for school reference work are examined; and as each new book is bought it is inspected by the high school librarian, who decides whether it is important enough to be bought by the High School Library, whether it should be called to the attention of a teacher and later borrowed from the Public Library, or whether it is of no use in her high school work. In this way, the high school librarian becomes thoroughly conversant with the new books in the Public Library and makes them supplement her own collection. All of our finely illustrated editions and a large part of our reference books have been picked up at second-hand prices, thus saving many dollars during the year; and the teachers seem pleased with this method of book-buying as they get not only the books they ask for personally but also many they have not known before.

From books to pamphlets is but a step. The mail delivery at a high school library is comparatively small, but we all know how voluminous the public library mail bag sometimes is. Through it come all kinds of pamphlet material, much of it of just the right length and interest to fill the high school demand for oral topics. In Passaic, this material is sent to the High School Library and other copies are sent for if needed for the Public Library. In this way the High School branch has compiled a good working oral topic collection at least three-fourths of which has come from the Public Library. This was made plain to me recently in making a list of free pamphlets on the lives of prominent persons. Each high school library I wrote to replied that it had almost none, yet I have

been able to find scarcely a pamphlet on authors' lives that the Passaic High School Library does not have. Back magazines and magazines sent as gifts to the Public Library are used extensively by the High School Library in its clipping material for oral topics. In fact we have found these oral topics of so much interest in the High School that an oral topic index is being made to all books in the High School Library, and a current event index to magazines is kept. An English teacher told me a few days ago that she considers this work one of the most important uses her students make of the library.

Not only pamphlets but many pictures are sent to the High School Library from the Public Library mail bag, as the entire picture collection is kept in the High School branch. This includes the *Mentor* magazine, which is extensively used in oral topic work and for the bulletin board and museum cases. The exhibits placed in the museum cases are usually gathered together by the Public Library.

Reference work is of such prime importance in the high school that the librarian is on a constant lookout to make it more efficient. We find in Passaic that the high school librarian's nine hours a week spent at the various branches of the public library give her such a working knowledge of the books in the Public Library that by the use of her telephone she can collect at once material she needs from the Public Library, and in this way her book collection means not only the books on her shelves but the books of the whole system. At the same time she reports to the library branches what subjects are in demand for the day, and books on these subjects are reserved at the Public Library for high school students.

A very pleasant result of the connection between the High School and the Public Library has been the interchange of assistants. This is especially important during the library lectures when almost the complete time of one and sometimes two assistants is given to the High School Library. At other times the Public Library is called upon to prepare new books, take an inventory of the library, and bring any work up to date. By always having a sub-

stitute ready the high school librarian is able to attend library meetings which occur during the school period, visit other high school libraries, etc. Passaic has a public library assistant who has been trained to help out in the high school.

A final and very important reason for making the high school library a branch of the Public Library is that two heads are better than one. The Passaic high school librarians attend all staff meetings and high school problems are discussed by any members of the staff who have worked in the high school branch. Often new helpers are able to give suggestions which have not before been thought of, and a suggestion from the high school librarian is often added to by another member of the staff. Whenever any special piece of work is given the High School, the Public Library staff is called upon to assist and give suggestions. For instance, the high school librarian has just been asked to compile a scrap-book showing the work of her library. In this scrap-book the high school librarian has given the material and thought, while one member of the staff has supervised the work, a second has typewritten all lists, and a third has lettered the book and put the material together. In this way through a combination of workers results have been obtained which one librarian could not easily accomplish alone.

The Public Library finds that it reaps benefits from this connection with the High School Library in many ways. The high school librarian takes charge of much evening reference work, for which she is especially trained; the public library assistants become familiar with the high school books and often borrow them or send people to the High School to investigate a subject; high school books are borrowed by the Public Library for the summer; books, pamphlets, and pictures are not duplicated to the degree they would be if the two libraries were not connected; and knowing the high school collection, the Public Library does not duplicate the work which should be done in the High School branch, but sends the student to that library for his material. Altogether the connection has proven a pleasant and profitable one to both the school and the library.

TRAINING FUTURE TEACHERS TO KNOW CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

BY IDA M. MENDENHALL, *Librarian, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.*

THAT this is a matter of great importance may be concluded from the motley array of books in the small unorganized school libraries showing how teachers have been at the mercy of the book agent, from the statement of school principals that the normal school graduate's greatest weakness is her ignorance of children's books, and from the cheap books given to children by Sunday school and other teachers for Christmas and birthday gifts.

Here is an answer to the question from one normal school that is trying to send out teachers who know children's books. Some of the different methods are given by which the school attempts to solve the problem of "making sure that future teachers know children's literature."

TEACHER-LIBRARIAN COURSE

An elective teacher-librarian course of two years' length is offered to a small group of students. A graduate teacher-librarian is prepared to do departmental teaching of English or history, and in addition, to organize the school library, select books, conduct a "library hour" in each grade, give library lessons on the use of books, take charge of a "story hour" for children, and make the library an indispensable laboratory for preparation of school work, and by means of exhibits, constantly changing bulletin boards, and collections of pictures and industry exhibits to make the library the most inviting place in the school.

The course in children's literature is given during the junior year and the class meets three times a week for twenty weeks. The students make a study of the different classes of children's books—fiction, poetry, fairy tales, history, biography and travel, useful books, and picture books. Each student reads one or more books of each class and reports upon them. Some of the book reports are given with the purpose of introducing children to a book in such an attractive way that children will want to

read it. Other reports are made from the teacher's standpoint, the following points being discussed:

1. *Kind of book:*

Fairy story, myth, hero-story, nature—or animal-story, book of travel, history or biography.

If a story, is it about home-life, school-life, sea, war, adventure, etc.

2. *Literary merit of the book:*

Plot: Is it loose, simple, complex, involved, impossible, overdrawn, etc.

Characters: Wholesome, natural, well-bred, too good, morbid, lifelike, well drawn, etc.

Motive of theme: Human sympathy, moral courage, valor, friendship, character building, commonplace, etc.

Style: Is the English correct, pure, slangy, babyish, in dialect; language figurative, conversational; vocabulary, simple, stimulating.

3. *Use of the book:*

Adapted to what age; most interesting to boys or girls; for children's outside reading; supplementary reading in school; for story-telling; reading aloud; dramatization; intensive study.

4. *Physical make-up of the book:*

Binding, paper, type, index, illustration.

The best books of each class are compared with cheap, poorly written books, different editions of the classics among children's books are discussed and some principles of book selection are worked out. Students also read what experienced children's librarians and teachers of English have written about children's reading, as Miss Hunt's "What shall we read to the children?" McClintock's "Literature in the elementary school," Rose Colby's "Literature and life in school," Miss Olcott's "Children's reading" and Lowe's "Litera-

ture for children." There are class discussions of such problems as: The influence on children's reading of the "nickel novel," the "movie," Sunday supplements, juvenile series, and the mediocre novel; Difference in the reading of boys and girls; Ways of directing children's reading; Successive tastes in a child's reading; Influence of "library hour," "story hour," and reading aloud at home.

These recitations are not theoretical discussions, but, as much as possible, books are studied in connection with children. When the reading aloud of poetry is being considered, a grade of children come to the library class room and hear the teacher read poetry, while the junior teacher-librarians observe. Stories, poems and picture books are tried out with the children. The students help find books for the children to read in their "Library hour" and thus learn from real experience that before they can fit books to children they must know the books as well as the children. The regular grade teacher or a senior teacher-librarian usually takes charge of the children's class held in the library class room, while the juniors observe. At the end of the course in children's literature, the juniors have read children's books of different kinds, have handled and have heard discussed many other books which they have not read, have heard book talks, storytelling and reading aloud tried with different grades of children, and have been awakened to the various problems of children's reading.

THE LIBRARY HOUR

Each grade in the Training School comes to the library once a week for a period which is called "library hour." During the hour stories are told, book talks are given, stories or poems are read aloud, library lessons on the dictionary, card catalog or arrangement of books are given, or the children select their own books and read for enjoyment. The library hour is the means of creating and directing the reading tastes of the children. The senior teacher-librarians are placed in charge of the library hour and must know the books suited to the grade in which they are doing practice teaching. They try to learn what books

the children are reading outside of school and how they happen to read these books, whether the children have books of their own at home, whether they take books from the public library, what books they have re-read and whether there is reading aloud at home. When new books come they introduce the children to them. All of this is a part of the regular practice teaching and whether graduates get good positions in June depends largely on their success in this practice work.

GOOD BOOK WEEK

About a month before Christmas, Good Book Week was observed by the library, and the mothers of Geneseo were invited to the library to see the book exhibit. The different tables of books suggestive for Christmas gifts—picture books for little children, stories for reading aloud by the parents, books for boys, books for girls, beautiful editions, inexpensive books for grown-ups, etc.—were in charge of the senior librarians. The first problem for each one was to select the best books for her table. It was necessary to examine many books and many different editions, also to look through the best lists of children's books for suggestions on her selection of books. The students became familiar with the lists by Miss Hewins, Miss Hunt, Miss Power, Miss Olcott, Miss Zachert and other experienced children's librarians. When the mothers' meeting was held these seniors took charge of the different tables and talked with mothers about the books.

BULLETIN BOARDS AND SPECIAL TABLES OF BOOKS

Constantly changing bulletin boards add to the lure of the school library and widen the horizon of students. An anniversary table celebrates by means of attractively arranged books, pictures, poems and stories, the different special days upon which teachers wish material. Nature study bulletins and tables show the bird arrivals by month, the migrants, and winter residents, also the succession of wild flowers for April, May and June. Special topics in the English department are brought to the attention of the stu-

dents by means of inviting tables of books, some of the topics being Hamlet as played by great actors, King Arthur and the Holy Grail, and Midsummer Night's Dream. Pictures of and interesting articles about the lecturers, readers, and musicians of the entertainment course are posted on the bulletin boards. In collecting material for these bulletins and tables, students gain a wide acquaintance with reference material suitable for children and adults.

STORY HOUR AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The senior teacher-librarians have taken charge of a story hour on Saturday mornings at the town library. To select the stories and to collect the books which the children may wish to take home after the story hour, it is necessary to handle many children's books as well as books about story telling and best story programs.

A senior taking the teacher-librarian course cannot complete the training without getting a practical knowledge of children's books.

LIBRARY LESSONS FOR ALL STUDENTS

You say that this elective course reaches only a small number out of the two hundred or more who graduate every year from the Normal School. What about the others who do not elect the teacher-librarian course? Every student in Geneseo has during her junior year a required course of ten lessons on the use of books and library tools, and during the senior year just before graduation, when students have their positions and know what grades they are to teach, a required course of ten lessons is given on book selection for children. In this senior course many children's books are handled and discussed, a few are read and students learn what the United States and the state education departments do for small schools in the way of traveling libraries, book lists and other helps in book selection. Though these graduates do not take charge of the library hour for children, they all see more or less of what is done during the library hour. In reading methods some handling of children's books is required. A list of books consulted in preparing lessons for practice teaching of geography, history, etc., in the grades is re-

quired of each student in the lesson plans handed to the teacher for criticism.

No student leaves the school without knowing the necessity of the library in school work, and without some knowledge of the best books for the school library. The "library germ" is in the air, so to speak, at Geneseo and it is hard for a student to go through the school without being infected. The transformation of small school libraries made by graduates of the school prove that this library infection is working itself out to the betterment of library conditions in schools over the state.

ENGLISH IN NORMAL SCHOOLS

THE National Council of Teachers of English has appointed a committee to study English in the normal schools of the United States, with a view to discovering what is being done in the normal school courses in English, to studying a few courses very closely, and, finally, to formulating a series of principles and suggestions looking toward a standard course in normal school English.

The committee will base most of its findings upon the replies to the following questionnaire which has been sent to all the normal and training schools in the United States:

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name and location of school.

Name of person filling out questionnaire.

1. Give a brief summary of *all* your normal school English courses (if possible, refer to page of catalog instead of writing out the outline of the courses).
2. What English work is required?
3. Are your normal school English courses satisfactorily credited at nearby colleges and universities?
4. Who conducts your courses in methods of teaching English, members of the English department, or members of the education department?

Do these courses include practice teaching in English subjects?

Who conducts the practice teaching in English subjects?

5. Do you have courses in English methods for rural schools, commercial schools, high schools, or any other special schools? (Underscore or write in the special courses you have.)
6. Do you offer courses or work in the following? (Underscore the ones you offer.)
 - a Story-telling. b Dramatization. c Oral

- expression. *d* Use of books and libraries. *e* Children's literature.
7. If you have a preparatory high school or academic course in your school, is the English work in this course given a professional trend? In what way?
 8. In what details do you consider your course unsatisfactory?
 9. Briefly formulate your conception of the proper required course in English for a two-year normal school.
- Remarks.

The committee will make its report at the next annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, to be held in New York City in November at the time of the Thanksgiving holiday.

The committee is as follows: Walter Barnes, State Normal School, Fairmont, W. Va., chairman; Elizabeth Tait, Philadelphia Normal School for Girls, Philadelphia, Pa.; Florence Skeffington, State Normal School, Charleston, Ill.; W. H. Wilcox, State Normal School, Baltimore, Md.; C. R. Rounds, inspector of English in normal schools, Milwaukee, Wis.; Herbert E. Fowler, State Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho; Ida Mendenhall, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.

PAMPHLET BIOGRAPHIES

A COLLECTION of pamphlet biographies which may be obtained free or at small cost has been made in the High School Library at Passaic, N. J., and the list of subjects and the publishers from whom they may be obtained may be of use to many teachers and school librarians:

- Dodd, Mead & Co.*
J. Henri Fabre
- George H. Doran Co.*
Arnold Bennett
- Doubleday, Page & Co.*
Joseph Conrad
O. Henry
Kipling Index
Frank Norris
Gene Stratton-Porter
Booth Tarkington
Stewart Edward White
- Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.*
Cyril Maude
- Harper & Brothers*
Rex Beach
- Henry Holt & Co.*
William DeMorgan
Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Romain Rolland
- Jersey City Free Public Library*
William Shakespeare
- Little, Brown & Co.*
W. L. George
E. Phillips Oppenheim
Lilian Whiting

The Macmillan Co.

Winston Churchill
Robert Herrick
Jack London
Kathleen Norris
Mary S. Watts

The Mentor Magazine

(Back copies of this magazine, giving lives of authors, artists, musicians, etc., may be bought at small expense from the publishers.)

Wyman & Gordon, Worcester, Mass.

Richard Arkwright
Charles Babbage
Sir Henry Bessemer
Isambard K. Brunel
James B. Eads
John Ericsson
Robert Fulton
Elias Howe
Henry Maudsley
William Murdock
Thomas Newcomen
Kristofer Polhem
Sir William Siemens
George Stephenson
John Stevens
William Symington
Richard Trevithick
Eli Whitney

C. M. Parker, Taylorville, Ill. (10 cents each; six cents in quantity.)

Joseph Addison
Robert Browning
William Cullen Bryant
Robert Burns
Alice and Phoebe Cary
James Fenimore Cooper
William Cowper
Daniel Defoe
Charles Dickens
Ralph Waldo Emerson
Benjamin Franklin
Oliver Goldsmith
Nathaniel Hawthorne
Oliver Wendell Holmes
Washington Irving
John Keats
Charles Lamb
Sidney Lanier
Henry W. Longfellow
James Russell Lowell
Edgar Allan Poe
Sir Walter Scott
Percy Bysshe Shelley
Robert Southey
Daniel Webster
Walt Whitman
John Greenleaf Whittier
William Wordsworth

Penn Publishing Co.

Some well-known authors of books for young people. [Includes such authors as Grace M. Remick, Margaret Warde, Capt. E. L. Beach, Thornton W. Burgess, and T. Truxton Hare.]

G. P. Putnam's Sons

Myrtle Reed

Charles Scribner's Sons

Dan Beard
Maurice Hewlett

Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Owen Johnson
Alfred Noyes

HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(Tentative List—June, 1916.)

As the chairman of the committee on high school libraries in the National Education Association is anxious to have a card

index to public library branches in high schools and to keep it up to date, public libraries are urged to notify the chairman whenever a high school branch is established and to send reports of changes and of progress.

MARY E. HALL, *Girls' High School,*
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

Stamford

High School (Helen H. Greene)

ILLINOIS

Chicago

Austin High School (Helen S. Babcock)

Carter Harrison High School (Edith Erskine)

Lake View (Lydia M. Ely)

Nicholas Senn (Frances M. Rice)

INDIANA

Gary

High School

KENTUCKY

Louisville

Boys' High School (Mary B. Humphrey)

Girls' High School (Edna Grauman)

MASSACHUSETTS

Somerville

High School (Margaret Kneil)

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids

South High School (Clara Mast)

MISSOURI

Kansas City

Central High School (Martha Elder)

Northeast High School (Susie Shaffer)

Westport High School (Margaret Corbin)

NEBRASKA

Omaha

High School (Zora Shields)

NEW JERSEY

Passaic

High School (H. Irene Dayton)

OHIO

Cleveland

Central High School (Constance S. Calkins)

East High School (Marjorie Lamprecht)

East Technical High School (Edith L. Cook)

Glenville High School (Blanche Coveney)

Lincoln High School (Blanche Sypher)

South High School (Jennie McDougall)

West High School (Leora M. Cross)

West Technical (A. E. Smith)

OREGON

Portland

Jefferson High School (Alma Jonson)

Lincoln High School (Gladys Smith)

Washington High School (Florence L. Gilbert)

Salem

High School (Flora M. Case)

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket

High School (Lillian Davenport)

WASHINGTON

Tacoma

Lincoln Park High School (Louise Smith)

Stadium High School (Marion Lovis)

WISCONSIN

Madison

High School (Ruth G. Rice)

"REFERENCE GUIDES"

LIBRARIANS planning a course of instruction to pupils in the use of the library will find in this new book by Miss Hopkins,* an answer to many of their most serious problems. It contains eight groups of lessons on the use of reference guides, in graded sequence, to be given by a teacher or librarian, and these are published in a complete series and also issued in separate groups.

Carefully selected material, with full and detailed descriptions, good illustrations, including many specimen pages, and numerous and helpful practice questions are special features that will win grateful recognition for the book from those for whom it is written.

The grouping is unusually practical; normal school librarians and teachers will find that more attention is given to their point of view and needs than in most manuals of this kind, and the method of publication, by which one may obtain the lessons separately if the whole course can not be given, is an economical feature that will be appreciated.

Altogether, the book is a significant and scholarly contribution to a literature as yet in its infancy, and should receive a warm welcome from the profession.

N. I. T.

*Hopkins, Florence M. Reference guides that should be known, and how to use them. Detroit: Willard Co., c. 1916. 187 p. \$1.50. (Separate groups, in lots of 12 or more, 20c. each.)

SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBITS IN NEW YORK CITY

A LOCAL committee of the N. E. A., with Miss Annie Carroll Moore as chairman, is preparing an exhibit of library aids for teachers. The exhibit will be in the New York Public Library, and arrangements will be made to have librarians from the public and school libraries of New York, Brooklyn, and Queens Borough assigned to the exhibit each day while the N. E. A. is in session to serve as a reception committee and welcome the teacher and explain the exhibit. A printed "List of library aids for teachers," which will include most of the inexpensive printed lists shown, will be on sale for a nominal sum. The committee plans to have for free distribution some brief selected lists of books for boys and girls. The general feeling of the committee is that the children's room of the New York Public Library will in itself be the best possible exhibit of books for teachers in elementary schools who were interested in children's reading.

Another exhibit, under the direction of Miss Mary Hall, will be held in the Washington Irving High School, where three rooms have been granted for an exhibit illustrating what a modern organized high school library can do for the school. Two corridors have also been promised, and Mr. Dana, of the Newark Public Library, has offered to lend the large pictures most used by teachers in the different departments of the Barringer High School, Newark, and to prepare a pamphlet on the use of such pictures in high school work. The plan of the committee is to have the main library room of the Washington Irving High School devoted to the books useful in vocational and science courses, physical training, art, and music. The library classroom adjoining will contain library aids for Latin, modern languages, history. Room 119, a large room similar to the library in shape, will be used for teachers of English. This will also illustrate proper library equipment for a high school library. There will be photographs and blue prints of some of the best planned and best equipped high school library rooms.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS MEET

On Saturday, June 10th, the New Jersey School Librarians' Association joined the New York High School Librarians Association in a visit to the plant of the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains, New York. After a most interesting trip through the plant and a delicious luncheon at the White Plains clubhouse, the New Jersey Association held its regular June meeting in the White Plains High School Library, with the New York librarians as its guests. A report was read of the work of the association since its organization a little over a year ago, a collection of pamphlet material on the lives of modern authors and inventors was exhibited, and a question-box on problems of high school library administration brought forth much helpful discussion of problems common to all present.

A. M. HARDY, *Acting Secretary.*

HANDBOOKS ON LIBRARY IN- STRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

SOME of the valuable recent contributions to the handbooks of library instruction for schools are:

RICE, O. S. *Lessons on the use of the school library for rural schools, state graded schools, village and city schools; also for use in high schools in the giving of such library instruction outlined as has not been given in the grades.* Issued by C. P. Cary, State Superintendent, Madison, Wis. 1915. free.

LAMB, G. H. *Lessons in arrangement and use of the Carnegie Free Library.* Braddock, Pa. 1915. free.

HOPKINS, F. M. *Allusions, words, and phrases that should be known and where to find them; compiled by high and normal school students.* Detroit: Central High School, 1915. 25 c.

—Reference guides that should be known and how to use them; a series of eight groups of graded lessons on the use of reference books which could be given in connection with English courses in high and normal schools. Detroit, Mich.: Willard Co., 479 Sixth St., 1916. \$1.50.

—Course of lessons on the dictionary. Published by Funk & Wagnalls and furnished free in quantities for use in classes.

SEVERANCE, H. O. *Library primer for Missouri high schools.* Columbia, Mo.: Univ. of Mo., 1915. free.

I do hold the buying of more books than one could peradventure read, as nothing less than the soul's reaching toward infinity; which is the only thing that raises us above the beasts that perish.—PENMORE.

IN THE SCHOOL LIBRARY FIELD

The responsibility for the administration of school libraries in St. Paul has been transferred to the Public Library.

A short course in library science is to be given for the first time this summer in the Montana State Normal College, by the librarian, Miss Lilian R. Free.

The North Carolina Library Commission makes a practice of sending to students in the rural schools literature to be used in writing their graduation essays, as well as recitations and orations.

The tenth annual story-telling season in the Louisville Public Library ended May 19 with an entertainment in which some sixty boys and girls took part. The program consisted of recitations and musical selections and two plays, "Peter Pan" and "Pandora's wonderful box."

For three years one of the branches of the St. Louis Public Library has been conducting a German story hour for children. The attendance has been very good and new library readers have been gained. The stories are told by an assistant in the children's room, who has been familiar with the best German folklore since childhood.

Members of the New York State Education Department have suggested that a map of the state be made showing the location of graduates of the teacher-librarian course of Geneseo State Normal School. It is hoped that these graduates can be called upon for discussion of library topics and to prepare library exhibits for teachers' conferences that are held over the state.

Mr. Congdon, English inspector of the New York State Education Department, has asked for a course of study giving minimum requirements in library instruction for high schools, normal schools and training classes. These courses are being prepared by Miss Mary E. Hall for high schools and Miss Ida M. Mendenhall for normal schools and training classes.

The usual six-weeks course in library economy will be given by Columbia University from July 10 to Aug. 18. School library administration will be taught by Miss Mary E. Hall and Miss Ida Mendenhall. Courses will also be given in bibliography, cataloging, classification, public documents, and legislative and reference work. Complete information will be furnished by the secretary of the university.

Arrangements have been made by the board of education at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to have the branch libraries which are maintained at the various school buildings during the school term continued through the summer, opening the schools one day each week for the distribution and exchange of books. The collections of books will be reorganized to include volumes for more mature readers as well as for the children.

Library training in Michigan summer schools was given last summer at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, by Miss Florence M. Hopkins; at the Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, by Miss Esther Braley; and at the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, by Miss Marie A. Newberry. These courses were all given under the supervision of the State Board of Library Commissioners, and there was a total enrollment of 68 students.

Miss Mary Richardson has left the State Normal School of Castine, Me., to become librarian in one of the high schools of Spokane, Wash. She has been one of the pioneers in school library work, having organized both the Normal School and Public Library of Castine, and reaching the entire state, through talks at Teachers' Institutes, summer library courses at the Normal Schools, and talks before the State Teachers' Association and the the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

At the annual meeting of the Texas State Teachers' Association last November a resolution was passed endorsing the work of the Texas Library Association and favoring the organization of a Library Section of the Teachers' Association. After the meeting the necessary twenty-five signatures were secured for the petition asking for a Library Section, and the petition was turned over to the proper authorities. Nothing was done in the way of organization, but plans are under way to make such a section worth while.

The National Council of Teachers of English will hold its next annual meeting in New York City during the Thanksgiving vacation. The meetings have heretofore been held in Chicago. For three years a library section has held meetings devoted to the questions of normal and high school libraries, which have been attended mostly by librarians and teachers of the Middle West. This meeting in New York City will give opportunity for a conference on library questions between teachers and librarians of the Eastern states.

The June "Teachers Bulletin" of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library, which is unusually successful in its work with teachers and pupils, is a three-page mimeographed list of the educational books and periodicals added to the Public Library since June, 1915. The books and magazines on education are placed in a room by themselves, classified by subject, and at all times available for consultation. College catalogs are kept on file in the reference room. By a special arrangement teachers may take educational books away with them for summer study, keeping them until Sept. 15.

Miss Ruth Wright, librarian of the Tempe Normal School of Arizona, is coming East for the summer to visit her relatives and friends and to attend the Cornell Summer School. Miss Wright is a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School and has had wide and interesting experience in school library work—first in conducting library courses in the Normal School summer sessions in Michigan, then taking charge of school libraries for the Library Commission of Oregon, then becoming librarian of the Tempe Normal School of Arizona. Soon after the meeting of the first legislature of Arizona she met the education committee of the Senate, to explain the work of library commissions of other states, and has served as a bureau of library information for the state.

At the East Technical High School in Cleveland, Ohio, moving pictures at noon have proved both interesting and instructive. In connection with a nine-reel film of "Last days of Pompeii" the library had on exhibition some fine photographs and curios from Pompeii, also a collection of post cards. Pupils were informed of this exhibit by means of a slide made for the occasion and thrown on the screen before and after each reel. Much interest was shown and there was a steady demand for Bulwer-Lytton's "Last days of Pompeii," six copies being issued the first day. Earlier in the season the same school had an exhibit on the "History of printing" including some rare specimens loaned by the Art Museum. This was followed by some excellent mounted photographs of Greece loaned by a member of the art department. Pupils are offering to loan personal collections. One pupil loaned his collections of coins and stamped envelopes which he had mounted and lettered according to suggestions made by the librarian.

In an account of what the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library is doing for children the libra-

rian, Caroline M. Hewins, says: "We have bright, sunny rooms in an old-fashioned house next the library, a book room (open shelf), and two reading rooms, one for the older boys and girls. We have a story hour in our large store room, formerly the studio of the Art Society. The stories are read, rather than told, for two good reasons, one that the children may hear the best English, the other that the story reader is a busy person who has not time to prepare her work as the professional story-tellers do. Hawthorne's 'Wonder book' and 'Tanglewood tales' are an unfailing resource for story reading, and we always have 'The pomegranate seeds' when pomegranates are in the market, and pass one around for the children to see and taste, and again in the spring, using at both seasons Leighton's 'Return of Persephone' that hangs on the wall. We have never tried large audiences, and would much rather read to 25 attentive children than to 250 wrigglers."

On the top floor of the Seattle Public Library's main building is the teachers' room, so named because it may be used by them as a committee room, a reading room, or a bureau of information. A good working collection of books on education is kept here, together with current files of all the educational periodicals, school reports from most of the larger cities of the country, and courses of study from these cities wherever they are available in printed form. Elsewhere in the library are bound sets of educational journals and the publications of educational societies, and periodical material for use in debates. There are pictures for circulation in both the fine arts and the teachers' rooms. The fine arts room supplies bird pictures in color, besides pictures of architecture and sculpture, photographs showing the work of various schools of painting, and stereoscopic views of travel at home and abroad. In the teachers' room are the pictures and clippings for the study of geography, history, and American industries. There are approximately 6500 pictures and over 4000 clippings about all the countries of the world, which have been so arranged as to make selection easy. The reference, children's, and periodical rooms all have a system of collecting and holding for a given period on reserve shelves material on any special subject requested by teachers either for their own use or for the use of their classes. It is necessary only to telephone or leave word in advance at the library to have such reservation made.

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Austria and Germany is drawn upon in the effort to analyze the principal features of the industrial accident problem. Statistics of industrial diseases are also included, but official information in this country is limited to the cases which have been reported under the New York State law.

IMMIGRATION

Figures published May 1 by the Immigration Bureau, show that 33,000 foreigners reached the United States during Mar, against 24,000 in February, and 17,000 in Jan. Each of the three months showed a large increase over the corresponding month of the previous year. Italy sent the greatest number, with England second and Scandinavian countries third. Italian immigrants in Mar numbered about 3000.

—Burnett Immigration bill

The Senate Committee on Immigration agreed, May 16, on the form of the amendment in the immigration bill designed to overcome the objections of the Japanese government. The following language, suggested by Secretary Lansing, after hearing the Japanese contention, was inserted in the bill to meet the objections of the Japanese to any reference to persons not eligible to naturalization:

"Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia situate south of the twentieth parallel of latitude north-west of the 160th meridian of longitude, east of Greenwich and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province or dependency situate on the continent of Asia, west of the 110th meridian of longitude, east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north."

INDIA

Lord Harding, of Penhurst, formerly viceroy of India, in a statement on Indian conditions, May 19, said that India had sent 300,000 men to the battle-line in France, Egypt, China, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Gallipoli and even the Cameroons. These consisted of both Indian and British troops. When it is remembered that the British army of occupation usually numbered some 73,000 men, and at one time for a few weeks there were only a handful of British troops, some 5000 between 10,000 and 15,000 men, in a country with a population of over 315,000,000, it is not surprising that such a course of action has been foolhardy in the extreme. There has been any real foundation for the widespread and serious trouble from enemy sources, through German wire and Shiraz, which the Russians. seven very serious in the northwest, pulsed and

that members of the Industrial Workers of the World cannot obtain citizenship papers in that county. He said they were undesirable because they countenanced and even instigated trouble and use un-American means of voicing their displeasure about conditions with which they did not agree.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Notwithstanding the fact that prohibition laws became effective in seven States July 1, 1915, approximately 7,500,000 gallons more whisky were used in the United States up to May of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1916, than ever before. Returns to the Internal Revenue Bureau, reported May 13, approximated the total increase for the year at 10,000,000 gallons. During the same period the use of beer fell more than 1,500,000 barrels, or 45,000,000 gallons, from 1915 figures. The total use of beer for the year ending June 30, it was estimated, would be about 60,000,000 gallons less than it was in 1915. An extraordinary increase in the amount of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco was reported for 1915. The tax collected during the nine months ended Mar 31 showed an increase of approximately \$5,000,000 on tobacco over 1915.

IRELAND

The execution of fifteen rebels, the arrest of officials and attempts at reconquering the government of Ireland by Parnell and David Lloyd George followed the overthrow of the short-lived Irish Republic.

By May 3 estimates of the damage to stock and property available. The total damage to stock and property in Dublin was estimated at £1,000,000. The damage to stock and property together, 179 houses.

The casualties were 388 wounded and 100 killed among the British and Irish forces. The Irish forces numbered 1,000 men.

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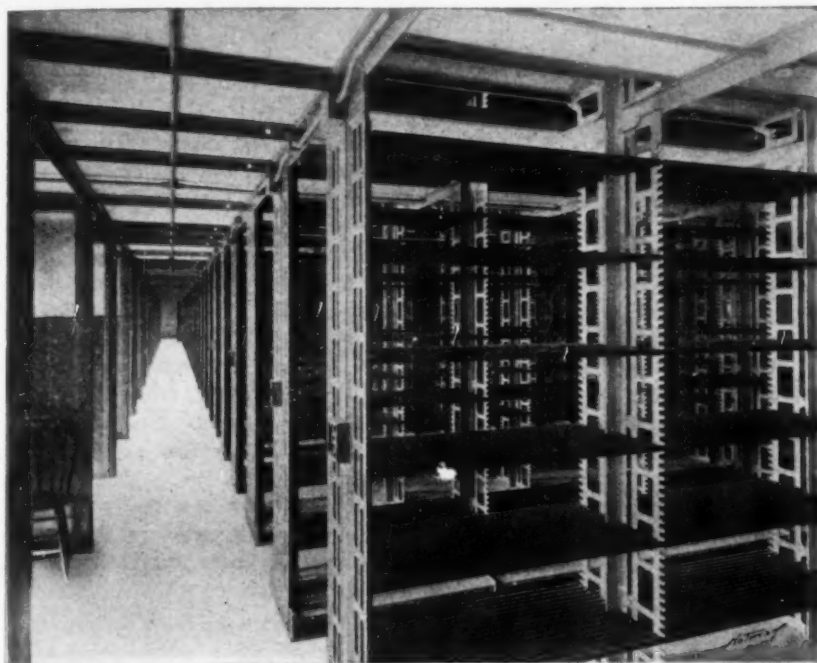
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